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GENERAL MILSHTEYN CITED ON LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR

PM271713 Paris LE MONDE in French 25-26 Oct 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "It Is 'Madness and an Illusion' To Think That a Nuclear War Can Be Won"]

[Excerpts] The International Commission on Disarmament and Security started a working session in Paris Friday 23 October, the seventh since its formation in September 1980.

CPSU Central Committee member Arbatov, who usually represents the USSR, had been replaced by General Milshteyn -- a strategist who is accustomed to international colloquims.

It was precisely General Milshteyn who starred at the press conference held by the commission Friday, when he answered questions on "limited nuclear war," in the light of the accusations leveled at Moscow by Mr Reagan. According to the Soviet general, it is "pure madness and an illusion" to believe that it is possible to win a nuclear war since the latter could only produce "a holocaust and the end of our civilization." Consequently any idea of limiting such a conflict is "stupid;" the Soviet doctrine on this subject rules out this notion, like that of the "flexible responses" adopted by NATO. "Our doctrine," he pursued, "is never to use nuclear weapons first; they will only be used in response to a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union."

(General Milshteyn's statements are not new and they correspond to what Mr Brezhnev said in a recent statement to PRAVDA. Nonetheless they are regarded as part of a "double game" by many American experts who maintain that Soviet military literature is full of very different statements on the need for and possibility of winning a nuclear war, even, in some cases, by means of a preventive strike against enemy military and civilian targets. The work published in the sixties under Marshal Sokolovskiy's direction and the Soviet monthly VOYENNAYA MYSL and other pamphlets published for officers are frequently cited in this connection.

(Questioned on this subject, General Milshteyn and other Soviet officials usually do not deny the existence of this literature but point out that it constitutes necessary instructions to increase the armed forces' combat readiness. According to them, what counts is solely what the civilian authorities say -- LE MONDE editor's note.)

WEINBERGER REMARKS ON SOVIET SUPERIORITY HIT

LD271348 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct, TASS -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Why does the Soviet Union persistently strive for lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe? What has prompted the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile means on the continent by the NATO countries and the USSR? If the British radio asked the people of the British Isles to reply to such questions, many of them would undoubtedly say: This is an expression of the consistent foreign policy of the socialist state. But the above-mentioned questions were addressed not to the British people but to Caspar Weinberger, who is known to be the United States secretary of defence and must try to justify the policy of building up the American military potential in Europe.

And here we are confronted by the latest propaganda structure on Washington's favourite "Soviet threat" theme. The main components of this structure are not distinguished by novelty or originality: We have here the same slanderous assertions that, don't you see, the Soviet initiatives are a "strategem" designed to blunt the vigilance of the west and increase the "military superiority" of the USSR.

And this "superiority", as vigilant Mr. Weinberger established, is already now terrifying. And the evidence? This is no problem for the Pentagon boss deafening his audience with statistics he got from nowhere, he presented "fresh figures" to them: The USSR now has 250 missiles known as SS-20 in Europe and the West has not a single one. This is the fruit of "Moscow's aggressiveness", the result of the carelessness of the West Europeans ...

If Britons listened to this radio falsification, they probably wondered: Does the Pentagon boss really regard them as simpletons? Prattling about "Soviet superiority," why does he hush up that American presidents themselves quite recently were speaking for all to hear about an approximate parity, balance of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty? Juggling with "data" on Soviet missiles, why does he pretend that he does not know how many carriers of nuclear weapons the United States and NATO have in Western Europe -- and it is common knowledge that the figure is about one thousand?

Frightening listeners with "a growth of Soviet military power," why does he not mention the American aircraft carriers cruising around Europe, the missile-carrying submarines and other American forward-based means? Or the colossal armaments the United States and NATO have stockpiled and continue stockpiling in Europe and around Europe, as if they do not exist at all?

Of course, they do exist -- Mr Weinberger in his exercises on the theme of "Soviet aggressiveness" simply prefered to "forget" them. The Pentagon boss tried to prove to his listeners the existence of a "Soviet threat" but proved something quite different: That primitive lies, in its desire to disguise its own aggressive plans and actions and, at the same time, to compel the allies to spend still more on the arms race .... [as received]

[TASS International Service in Russian at 1016 GMT on 27 October carries this item in which the last sentence reads "The Pentagon boss tried to prove to his listeners the existnence of a "Soviet threat" but proved something quite different: That Washington, in its desire to disguise its own aggressive plans and actions and, at the same time, to compel the allies to spend still more on the arms race, does not shirk any means, including the most primitive lies...."

TAROV ON 'NON-NUCLEAR ZONE' IN NORTHERN EUROPE

LD261340 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 27 Oct 81

["'Freedom From Nuclear Weapons' or a Non-Nuclear Zone" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Sergey Tarov]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct, TASS -- Now that the U.S. administration has made it clear that it proceeds from the assumption that a limited nuclear war in Europe is possible, the problem of establishing a non-nuclear zone in the north of Europe is acquiring especial urgency.

Trying to calm down the Europeans, outraged by his latest statements, President Reagan confirmed on October 22 that the United States continued adhering to its "flexible response" strategy. The Department of State explained for its part that the President's statement was in full accord with the long-time strategy of the NATO alliance. It is common knowledge what this strategy is all about. Suffice it to recall President Carter's Directive 59, which explained the limited nuclear war concept. Moreover, the decision on the deployment of 572 medium-range nuclear missiles is nothing short of proof of the U.S. intention to view Europe as a theatre for a future nuclear exchange.

At the same time the proponents of the U.S.-NATO policy are insistently claiming that there is no need to discuss the question of establishing a non-nuclear zone in the north because such a zone is supposedly in existence now. Is this really so?

There is ample proof of the fact that during the recent years, particularly after the December 1979 session of the NATO Council in Brussels, the NATO forces led by the Pentagon have been strongly pressuring the Scandinavian countries over their policy of keeping away from bases and nuclear weapons. Norway has already made available to the U.S. Army bases for storing heavy weaponry. Denmark has been included in the U.S. plans to deploy medium-range nuclear weapons. U.S. nuclear capability planes are using the airforce base in Keflavik (Iceland).

Sweden is coming under attacks as well. U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger tried during his recent visit to Stockholm to subvert the idea of establishing a non-nuclear zone in northern Europe in general and to erode the principles of Swedish neutrality in particular. The "Nordic non-nuclear zone concept" is strongly denounced by the United States because it does not fit into the framework of U.S. military strategy. Weinberger launched an attack on Swedish neutrality and claimed that, owing to the country's strategic situation, it was non-existent, and also characterised the establishment of a non-nuclear zone as "unilateral disarmament." U.S. General Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, was even more frank: He called Sweden an important element in the defence system of the West's northern flank.

The instability of the situation called "actual freedom from nuclear weapons", at which the opponents of the establishment of the non-nuclear zone are fond of nodding, is obvious. Today there are no nuclear weapons in the region, but what about tomorrow? When all is said and done, this freedom has not been guaranteed by anyone in any way.

There can be no doubt that the United States is turning this "freedom" from nuclear weapons in the north of Europe into fiction. It would like that region to be exposed to the same mortal danger which faces the rest of Western Europe because of Washington's military-strategic ambitions.

In this situation even more importance is attached to the factors mentioned by Leonid Brezhnev, Soviet head of state, in the interview granted to the [Finnish] newspaper SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI last June. It is firm guarantees of the non-use of nuclear weapons against north-European countries and certain other measures applying to the territory of the Soviet Union in the area adjacent to the north European non-nuclear zone that meet the genuine objectives of peace and security in northern Europe and on the continent as a whole.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. UN STANCE ON ARMS CONTROL

PM270931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 81 p 4

[Dispatch by correspondents T. Kolesnichenko and A. Tolkunov: "United Nations: What the General Debate Showed"]

[Text] New York, October -- The general political debate of the 36th UN General Assembly session continued for approximately 3 weeks at the UN headquarters on the East River. Its course reflected the growing confrontation between the two trends in international politics. Whereas the overwhelming majority of the representatives of various countries, voicing concern for the fate of peace, insistently called for an end to the arms race, for agreement on curbing it to be reached without delay and for the amelioration of the international climate, in concert with Beijing, to draw the chief UN forum away from a discussion of these urgent issues and thereby divert the attention of the international community away from resolving the most important problem at the present time -- the prevention of nuclear war.

This was no accident. It was precisely during the work of the present General Assembly session that the White House published a program for the further buildup of U.S. strategic nuclear arsenals. Washington adopted the decision to produce MX ICBM's, B-1 strategic bombers and so forth. All this attests, as many speakers pointed out at the session, that imperialist forces are trying to still further exacerbate the international situation and are seeking to dictate their will to other countries and peoples, to upset the strategic equilibrium that has taken shape in the world and to achieve military superiority.

This shortsighted, dangerous policy was countered at this General Assembly session, too, by the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The major new initiatives advanced at the session by the USSR are directed against the policy of military confrontation and are aimed at achieving lasting peace.

This is precisely the essence of the Soviet proposal for the UN General Assembly to adopt the declaration "Preventing Nuclear Catastrophe," which would proclaim the first use of nuclear weapons a very grave crime against mankind. The Soviet proposal to conclude a treaty banning the emplacement of weapons of any kind in space also elicited a great response at the United Nations.

"The adoption of the declaration 'Preventing Nuclear Catastrophe,'" Bulgarian Foreign Minister P. Mladenov pointed out in his speech, "will bar the way of those who are recklessly pushing mankind toward thermonuclear conflict. The aims of limiting the arms race are also served by theSoviet Union's proposal to conclude a treaty banning the emplacement of weapons of any kind in space. Space can and must remain an arena of states' peaceful cooperation in the interests of all mankind."

The danger of the present situation in the world is perfectly obvious to the representatives of many UN states. Swedish Foreign Minister O. Ullsten declared: "The fact that certain circles are increasingly persistently nurturing plans for a military solution to particular international problems must not divert others from adherence to strengthening peace." "The risk of war is greater than ever. The future of the whole international system is in the balance," Brazilian Foreign Minister R. Saraiva Guerreiro emphasized. "The desire for military superiority in whatever form and for whatever purpose is as fruitless as it is dangerous," Finnish Foreign Minister P. Vayrynen pointed out. Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao stated with alarm: "Statements are being made on the possibility of waging and winning nuclear wars, neutron weapons have appeared, and a bridgehead has been prepared for a new qualitative leap in the nuclear arms race."

Particularly essential are urgent measures to eliminate the danger of nuclear war breaking out in Europe, GDR Foreign Minister O. Fischer pointed out in his speech. The realization of the U.S. and NATO plans to deploy Pershing II's, cruise missiles and neutron weapons in West Europe, he said, would force the Warsaw Pact states to take countermeasures with a view to ensuring security.

What proposals, then, did the United States bring to this session? Secretary of State A. Haig's entire speech was essentially devoted to the problem of so-called "new relations" between industrial capitalist states and developing countries. Here it was unequivocally stated that Washington will "weigh" economic aid depending on whether these countries adhere to a pro-American course. A few vague, obscure phrases touching on the question of the arms race threw up the idea that the international community in general supposedly overrates the significance of the SALT talks. Commenting on the U.S. secretary of state's speech at the session, the New York TIMES was forced to admit: "Unfortunately, there are no signs yet that the Reagan administration has clearly defined its aims at the arms control talks."

Washington's reluctance to respond to the call for lasting peace and to take measures which would remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe is eliciting sharp criticism not only from many representatives of the international community but also in the United States itself. The negative U.S. attitude toward the Soviet proposal for the UN General Assembly to adopt the declaration "Preventing Nuclear Catastrophe," Prof (E. Pessen) of New York University believes, eloquently attests once again that Washington "reserves" the right in the future, too, to be the first to begin a nuclear war.

The U.S. representatives found the Beijing emissaries active partners in opposing any steps toward improving the international situation. In an attempt to divert the session away from discussing fundamental issues of the present day -- curbing the arms race and further steps along the path of detente -- they imposed a discussion of the so-called questions of the situation in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

For the purpose of somehow galvanizing this "discussion" American diplomacy tossed a new forgery inside the UN walls -- "data" on the use of chemical toxins in those countries.

Exposing the intrigues of imperialist forces, Afghan Foreign Minister S. M. Dost told your correspondent: "The discussion of the question of the 'situation in Afghanistan' represents direct interference in my country's internal affairs. For it is known that it is precisely the United States and China, by supporting the counterrevolutionary gangs and supplying them with weapons, that are sabotaging a settlement of the situation concerning Afghanistan. The program set forth in the 24 August DRA Government statement can be the basis of this settlement."

As regards the Indochina regions, P. Sipaseut, foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, declared, it is precisely the Beijing hegemonists who are working in close cooperation with Washington to undermine peace and stability in Southeast Asia and are creating an increasingly dangerous threat to the independence and sovereignty of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. It is also a significant fact that many representatives of those countries which voted under U.S. and Chinese pressure to keep a UN seat for the "delegate" of Pol Pot's clique, pleading the "procedural nature" of their vote, held the butchers of the Kampuchean people up to shame during the general debate.

Problems of settling conflict situations in various regions were discussed during the general political debate. The situation in the Near East arouses special concern in the international community. Representatives of a number of countries, primarily Arab countries, sharply condemned Tel Aviv's expansionist, predatory policy, exposed the the Camp David compact and came out in support of the Arab people of Palestine. "The United States," Iraqi Foreign Minister S. Hammadi stated, "makes the biggest contribution to Israel's aggression against Arab countries and peoples." Under present conditions, Crown Prince Hasan of Jordan declared, special urgency is being acquired by the USSR's proposal for a collective quest for a comprehensive settlement of the Near East problem on a just and realistic basis within the framework of a specially convened international conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO.

Nonetheless, now that the United States has taken advantage of As-Sadat's death to feverishly build up its presence in this region, the hotbed of tension in the Near East is heating up still more.

Imperialist forces are sabotaging a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem. Furthermore, the United States and its allies, as representatives of African countries emphasized, are encouraging the racists, who are not only continuing the illegal occupation of Nambia but are also committing aggression from its territory against neighboring states, primarily Angola. This policy is creating a dangerous hotbed of tension in southern Africa.

The question of establishing a new economic order in the world also occupied a significant place in the debate. Representatives of developing countries pointed out that this question is inseparably linked with the need to maintain lasting peace and security and curb the arms race. It was also emphasized that the restructuring of international economic relations on really just and democratic principles is impossible without ending the multinational corporations' plundering of developing countries.

The general political debate at the 36th UN General Assembly session drew a political watershed between those states which seek peace and the people's security and the resolution of crisis situations through negotiation and those forces which, escalating the arms race and fanning militarist hyst ria, are pushing the world toward nuclear catastrophe. On the whole, the debate in the skyscraper on the East River attests that the Soviet Union's call for peace and reason and the new Soviet initiatives meet with the support and understanding of members of the international community. The session's work is continuing.

KOTOV REVIEWS WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM271521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 81 p 4

[Boris Kotov untitled "International Review"]

[Text] Peace Program in Action

Our party is purposefully and tirelessly pursuing the peace program for the eighties. The thoughts and efforts of the Soviet leadership, as of the Soviet people as a whole, are aimed at preventing nuclear war and eliminating the very threat of its outbreak. The struggle to eliminate the nuclear threat looming over our planet and to curb the arms race is the pivotal direction of USSR foreign policy.

The events of this past, extraordinarily full week are one more convincing testimony to that.

L.I. Brezhnev's reply to the PRAVDA correspondent's question published on 21 October has met with a broad, truly worldwide response. The Soviet leader's firm words of warning, to the effect that "initiating a nuclear war in the hope of emerging victorious from it can only be the action of someone who has decided to commit suicice," did the rounds of the world press. The mention of the retribution which would inevitably follow should make certain hotheads across the ocean stop to think. "It would be a good thing," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "if the U.S. President were to issue a clear and unambiguous statement rejecting the very idea of nuclear attack as criminal."

The USSR foreign policy's consistency on eliminating the danger of war is also embodied in Soviet diplomacy's specific efforts to reinforce the political and legal foundations of international security. Everyone remembers the major new peace initiatives put forward by our country during the recent general political discussion at the 36th UN General Assembly session in New York. A special place among them is taken by the proposal to adopt a declaration entitled "Preventing Nuclear Catastrophe," which proclaims that "states and statesmen who resort to first use of nuclear weapons would be committing the gravest crime against mankind."

This week a USSR delegation officially submitted the draft declaration for examination by the General Assembly First Committee, which is concerned with the practical discussion of political security questions, including disarmament. A Soviet draft treaty on banning the deployment of weapons of any type in space has also been submitted to the First Committee.

The Soviet proposals have already been approved and supported by many states and broad strata of the world public. Their adoption by a representative forum like the United Nations, numbering 156 countries, would undoubtedly be a major step toward creating and strengthening trust among states and eliminating the threat of thermonuclear war.

Development of peaceful relations with other states is an inalienable component of the Soviet foreign policy course. The maintenance of good-neighborly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG is a major factor of stability in Europe and the international arena as a whole. This was discussed in particular last Wednesday during L.I. Brezhnev's reception of the eminent West German politician J. Rau.

During the meeting it was noted that, under current conditions, in maintaining broad dialogue between states with a view to overcoming differences and tension and strengthening the foundations of peace has tremendous significance. Those taking part in the talk were convinced that in this effort the forthcoming visit to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his talks with Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt and other FRG leaders can play a major role.

The efforts of the Soviet Union and its leadership in the sphere of international politics are in the mainstream of the aspirations of all the world's peace-loving peoples and accord with their cherished desires. Every day reports from all corners of the planet attest irrefutably to the increasing power of the popular masses' movement for the preservation of peace and the development and strengthening of detente and against the arms race and the threat of war.

The World Week of Action for Disarmament, which began yesterday, 24 October, will undoubtedly lend new impetus to it. It was timed to begin with the traditional celebration of United Nations Day. During this week, WPC President Romesh Chandra has stated, millions of people in different countries will express resolute support for the Soviet peace initiatives and protest U.S. and NATO plans for deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe and the launching of the monstrous neutron weapon onto the conveyor belt in the United States.

An important political event of recent days was the Ninth Congress of the International Organization of Journalists, uniting in its ranks representatives of the press of over 120 countries, held in the Soviet capital from 19 through 22 October. Its entire work and the documents adopted are graphic testimony of the firm determination of the world's progressive journalists to make a fitting contribution to the cause of the strengthening of peace and the peoples' security and cooperation. Those taking part in the congress assessed highly the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy course and its persistent struggle against the danger of war and urged all the world's journalists to support this struggle actively with the weapon of truthful words.

Escalation of Adventurism

It would seem that the limit had been reached in Washington's escalation of military preparations which are dangerous to manking and which verge on madness. Within the framework of the overtly militarist aggressive course adopted across the ocean, the new administration has managed to do a lot, even too much, in its 9 months in office. The flywheel of a new twist to the nuclear arms race has been fully wound. New mass destruction weapons have been put into production or are being intensively developed. The interventionist Rapid Deployment Force have been formed and are being augmented. Gigantic military appropriations have been approved. Speeches and statements about the "Soviet military threat," designed to justify this entire militarist orgy, have been uttered with a thousand and one variations.

But it transpires that all this is not enough for the present White House incumbents. The worst fears of the West European public generated by the strenuously promoted U.S. plans for the nuclear missile "arms upgrading" of Washington's NATO allies were confirmed recently. In his latest public statement President Reagan, with "awesome cynicism," as one high-ranking West German figure put it, set forth the U.S. concept of nuclear war in which there is a place for the alternative of a "limited" nuclear exchange in Europe.

A storm of indignation and protest has erupted in the West European countries for which the role of sacrificial U.S. nuclear hostages has thus been prepared. This storm reached such a political level and pitch that across the ocean there was an immediate scramble to put matters right. The ensuing awkward and contradictory "explanations" and "clarifications" from the State Department and the secretary of defense regarding the President's statements obviously failed to produce the desired effect. And then a scapegoat was found. It was ... one general, R. Schweitzer, a senior military official of the U.S. National Security Council, who recently made a wild statement to the effect that the "greatest danger in history" now looms over the United States since "the Soviets are already preparing for a nuclear strike."

To what was obviously his great surprise the ill-starred general was dismissed for making a statement "unsanctioned" by the leadership, although he merely reiterated elements of what had been said many times by official administration spokesmen. "The Reagan administration," the U.S. press commented on the incident, "has thus taken a rapid step to rebuff fears mounting abroad that the United States is traveling in the direction of war."

However, it did not, of course, succeed in eliminating these fears. Indeed, how could it be otherwise if at the same time reports were coming in that the latest session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, meeting held in Gleneagles, Scotland, had examined the question of accelerating plans for deploying U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles in West Europe. Again the U.S. representatives "twisted the arms" of their allies, making attacks on West European governments which are "displaying reticence" because of growing antimissile movements in their countries.

The continuing U.S. actions in an explosive region like the Near East are also a testimony to U.S. imperialism's aggressive, hegemonist designs with regard to the rest of the world. Fearing that with As-Sadat's death Egypt might slip from its hands, the United States is clasping this country, as the WALL STREET JOURNAL put it, "in a close military embrace." More and more consignments of weapons and combat equipment are rapidly being sent there from across the Atlantic, including military aircraft equipped with the ultrasophisticated AWACS radar system, and U.S. troop contingents are being prepared for dispatch. A U.S. naval armada has been drawn up off the Egyptian coast.

By such overt military pressure, Washington is counting on intimidating the Egyptian people and preserving adherence of the country's new leadership to As-Sadat's policy of anti-Arab collusion with the Israeli expansionists and U.S. imperialism. At the same time, the United States is provoking Egypt and Sudan to engage in a military conflict with neighboring Libya. BUSINESS WEEK wrote in this connection on 19 October "in the tense atmosphere created after Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat was killed on 6 October, the Reagan administration has begun to prepare to unleash war if necessary in order to prevent a loss of U.S. influence gained with such difficulty in the Near East."

Of course, the events in the Near East region cannot fail to affect the interests of the USSR's security. U.S. actions aimed at creating a dangerous hotbed of tension in the Mediterranean were denounced during the 20 October Moscow meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and PLO leader Y. 'Arafat. Those taking part in the talks confirmed the determination of the USSR and the PLO to continue to seek by their joint efforts an all-embracing Near East settlement.

Around the Elections

The results of general elections to the supreme legislative organs of Burma and Greece were made known last week.

In Burma there were no surprises: All the deputies' seats in the country's National Assembly were, as expected, won by the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party.

In Greece the parliamentary election result was rather sensational. The New Democracy Party, which has been in power for the past 7 years, suffered a crushing defeat. It had incurred the great dissatisfaction of the masses by aligning with the interests of the monopolies and NATO. The country is suffering a grave economic situation, so the defeat of the New Democracy government was predicted, but not on such a scale.

An absolute majority of parliamentary seets were won by the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK] opposition party. Its leader, A. Papandreou, was installed as the head of the new Greek Government on 21 October. The Communist Party of Greece was also successful expanding its representation in the country's legislature.

The Greek working people enthusiastically welcomed the political changes which have taken place, opening up before the country the prospect of independent democratic development. Those changes were also received with interest by the international democratic public. Some commentators saw the success of the leftwing forces in Greece, after the recent creation of a leftwing cabinet in France, as an eloquent indication of the trend now making headway in the development of sociopolitical processes in a number of capitalist world countries.

But for the U.S. and NATO leaders the result of the Greek election was "undesirable." The U.S. press reported that "the Reagan administration is alarmed." Washington glimpsed in Greece's intention to effect "democratic changes with the people's support" and to ensure henceforth "its national independence and sovereignty," as A. Papandreou stated last Sunday, a direct threat to its militarist plans and a threat of "the weakening of NATO's southern flank."

Transatlantic response came quickly; not marked by originality. Overt pressure and intimidation, impudent interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country -- this customary arsenal of U.S. diplomacy was put into play on this occasion, too.

The pro-NATO press pompously announced that "the Greek question" was almost one of the main issues at the above-mentioned session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger hastened to express loudly at the session the "hope" that if the new Greek Government decides to withdraw the country from NATO, "a movement of protest against such a step will be sufficiently strong in Greece itself." And the New York TIMES immediately interpreted the secretary's words. "A military coup is possible in the country," it warned in an editorial.

What is now happening inevitably brings to mind the loud imperial complaints addressed by the U.S. State Department to France after the new French Government including Communists was formed in June. The administration, the Washington POST wrote at the time, was worried that the French "had created a precedent for other West European countries." Paris at the time sharply rebutted the people across the Atlantic who like interfering in other people's affairs. But Washington has obviously failed to learn the lesson.

The present onslaughts on Greece show the whole world yet again that U.S. imperialism, which has assumed the role of world gendarme, has absolutely no intention of slackening the "NATO solidarity" noose tied round the neck of its "partners" in the military bloc. However, history is developing by laws utterly different from those which the bellicose imperialist moneybags are trying to impose on the world.

COMMENT ON CANCUN 'NORTH-SOUTH' MEETING

IZVESTIYA Preview

PM271557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Yu. Bandura: "Cancun: Problems and 'Problems'"]

[Text] The state and government heads of 22 countries are to meet in the small Mexican town of Cancun on 22-23 October. The countries include 8 industrially developed capitalist states, 12 developing countries, plus Yugoslavia and China, which keeps on proclaiming from the rooftops its alleged membership in the developing world. In the bourgeois press and in official Western documents the conference is presented as a "continuation of the North-South dialogue." But what lies behind the two-part "North-South" formula? The answer to this question enables one not only to get a clearer picture of modern imperialism's global strategy and tactics but to envisage, albeit only in general outline, the likely outcome of the "dialogue."

Western dictionaries agree in their treatment of the "North-South" compound. "North" means the "rich" -- that is, the industrially developed countries, irrespective of which of the two social systems they belong to. The rest are placed in the "South." This is a mighty dubious classification of the countries of the world.

Take, for example, the "rich North" and "poor South" contrast. What kind, or rather what wealth are we talking about? Would the 9 million unemployed in the EEC countries consider themselves "richer northerners"? Do the U.S. unemployed, now touching 18 million, according to U.S. sociologist B. Gross, deserve to be accused of concealing their wealth?

That there is an accumulation of incalculable wealth in the imperialist states is undeniable. But it belongs not to the peoples of these countries; it belongs to their financial oligarchy, a handful of owners of transnational monopolies. It is they who get the hundreds of billions of dollars annually extorted from the developing countries. The gulf of social inequality is also widening in some states of the "poor South," where the ruling elite has embarked on the capitalist path and is becoming the West's junior partner in plundering the peoples.

That is the reality. But not a trace of it will you find in the"North-South" concept. Moreover, the express purpose of the concept is to distort reality and introduce false notions.

L.I. Brezhnev exposed the essence of the "model" manufactured by Western political scientists when he said at the 26th CPSU Congress: "One cannot, as people sometimes try to do, reduce the question to differences between a 'rich North' and 'poor South'." According to questions posed by the chief editor of the Japanese paper ASAHI, he noted that relations within the "North-South" framework "..should be seen in terms of relations between the developing countries, regardless of what side of the Equator they are on, and the developed capitalist states." This interpretation puts everything into perspective. What is actually happening in the world is that the working masses of the imperialist countries and the developing states are struggling against the dominance of the Western monopolies, the world which has freed itself from colonial role is struggling to establish a new, international economic order on a just and democratic basis, and the socialist system is struggling against the capitalist system. And if the West clings to the false "North-South" concept, it is only because it is trying to dissolve in it the real conflicts of our time and create a fictitious conflict. It is an attempt, albeit fruitless, to transfer to the "North" not only the imperialist West but the socialist community countries.

Back in 1974 the initiators of one of modern imperialism's leading "brain trusts" -- the so-called Trilateral Commission -- proposed that the USSR and the other socialist states be "invited" to participate in the "North-South dialogue" on the side of the..."North." What prompted this unexpected gallantry?

It is widely known that in the confrontation between the developing world and the West on matters relating to the establishment of a new international economic order the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community are on the side of the young, liberated countries. The principled adherence to this course is confirmed, in particular, by the Soviet Government's statement on the restructuring of international economic relations in October 1976. The document stresses that the USSR gives its invariable political backing to the substantiated demands of Asian, African and Latin American countries. At the same time, the Soviet Union is helping these countries to solve their economic problems -- above all to create a genuinely national industry capable of protecting the young states against one-sided relations with imperialism and the monopolies. The 26th CPSU Congress confirmed that these positions are unchanged.

The area of international economic relations, embracing ties within the socialist community and including the equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation between the socialist countries on the one hand and the countries of the developing world on the other, in face marks the beginning of the formation of a new world economic order within whose framework unfair profit will be taboo. The ties of solidarity linking the socialist world with the developing countries' struggle for economic liberation from Western omnipotence offer the prospect of further expanding international cooperation on a just and democratic basis. That is why the citadels of imperialism attach such great significance to attempts to destroy the peoples' anti-imperialist alliance. And they are trying to bring this about by hypocritically "inviting" the socialist countries to join the coalition of "northerners" -- in effect, to adopt a stance of struggle against the demands of the developing world.

The hopes of implementing these designs are illusory, however, The Soviet Union has never had colonies and bears no political or material responsibility for the current state of the developing world, for which imperialism is to blame.

We are not participating in the activity of transnational corporations plundering the developing countries' natural resources and fleecing the peoples. We do not export inflation to young states and we do not employ "price scissors." Shackling loans are something alien to us, and we reject the idea of the scientific and technical enslavement of the developing world.

Our retort to the imperialist champions of the arms race is a clear-cut thesis: The fundamental problems of the developing world can be solved only in conditions of world peace. The USSR's proposal on reducing military expenditure by 10 percent speaks for itself: This initiative would help to allocate part of the newly available funds to the needs of young states' economic development.

In the light of all these facts, the fashionable appeals in some nonsocialist countries' capitals to the socialist community to "share with the West the burden of aid" to the developing states sound like downright hypocrisy. What is this imperialist "aid" if not an occasional crumb to the liberated countries out of what the Western monopolies have plundered from them? What is this "aid" for, if not to lubricate the engine to create an artificial climate favoring those selfsame monopolies?

By contrast, the socialist community's fraternal aid is financed solely by internal sources; it comes out of the socialist countries' own resources which are created by the working people. If you overcome the mesmerising effect of the bald figures which imperialism likes to brandish as proof of its "compassion" for the developing countries, it is easy to say that there is no comparison between the socialist countries' real contribution to the economic emancipation of the liberated peoples and the West's shackling "aid."

It is clear, therefore, that any attempts to equate the socialist community countries with the imperialist countries are futile.

As for Cancun, it will see an unequal meeting between the main imperialist states and a mere handful of developing countries, a meeting labeled "North-South dialogue." Thus it is easy to imagine how the "dialogue" will turn out.

It is pertinent to mention in this connection certain episodes which preceded the present stage of the "dialogue." In the first half of the seventies the pillars of world imperialism formed a united front against the charter of states' economic rights and duties, submitted for discussion by the United Nations. The West rejected the charter, viewing it as an assault on its positions in the developing world. The basic demands of the developing countries also got short shrift at the Paris conference which was held within the framework of "North-South dialogue."

At last year's 35th UN General Assembly session the leading imperialist countries, headed by the United States, blocked the developing countries' proposal, backed by the socialist states, on holding "global talks" within the UN framework on questions relating to trade, raw materials, energy, economic development and currency and financial relations....

And after all, do we suddenly find readiness to "continue the North-South dialogue" a sudden change of direction? Nothing of the kind.

Certain Western circles are using the idea of "North-South dialogue" to justify the lack of progress in fulfilling the UN decisions on establishing a new international economic order and to avoid implementing the developing countries' proposals on holding "global talks" within the UN framework. If there were still any doubts on this score, they were dispelled the other day by the U.S. President: R. Reagan devoted his Philadelphia speech to a justification of the policy of dismissing the developing world's demands.

The restructuring of international economic relations is a natural process. But these matters must be resolved not at private meetings but at public, international forums -- above all at the United Nations. Indeed, it must not be forgotten that there remain not 15 or 20 developing states in the world but around 120. Therefore, a genuine dialogue on the new economic order must be conducted on a broad and honest basis.

PRAVDA: 'Zero-Zero Tie'

PM271539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 81 p 5

[Special correspondent V. Ovchinnikov dispatch: "Virtually Without Results"]

[Text] Cancun, 24 Oct -- The "International Meeting on Cooperation and Development" (that is the official title of the conference of 8 industrial capitalist states and 14 developing countries at the Mexican resort of Cancun) has completed its work. It is drawing mankind's attention again to the demand of the young states of Asia, Africa and Latin America that inequality and injustice in international economic relations be ended. As for the practical results of the "North-South" meeting in Cancun, to use the terminology of sports commentators, it ended in a zero-zero tie.

Reagan did not venture to refuse entirely to discuss problems of international economic relations on a multilateral basis. He put forward a number of preliminary conditions. The point of his stipulations was clear: First, to use the "North-South" dialogue as a master-key to force the developing countries to open their doors wider to foreign capital and to the multinational corporations. Second, to belittle the UN role in restructuring international economic relations and to increase the significance of organs like the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, where the voice of each member depends on the size of his contribution. In an attempt to channel the "North-South" dialogue into separate bilateral talks, the United States wants to emasculate the developing states' struggle to establish a new international economic order of its anti-imperialist orientation.

Commentary on 'Failure'

PY271733 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Commentary by scientist (Anatoliy Atroshnikov)]

[Text] All international press commentaries highlight the almost complete failure of the Cancun conference held within the so-called North-South dialogue. But this result was expected, since the parties attending the Cancun meeting were seeking completely opposite objectives.

It is well known that the developing countries are being subjected to a chronic and systematic economic discrimination and that they are exploited by the international economic capitalist sphere. These countries lose millions and millions of dollars annually because international monopolies export their profits, because of the payment of high interest rates for those loans that are contracted, and because of a trade imbalance with the capitalist industrial powers. The developing countries therefore have a debt totaling $600 billion.

It was no casual thing, therefore, that at the beginning of the seventies these countries supported the development of a movement calling for the complete revision of this unfair capitalist economic system and for the establishment of a new international economic order. With the support of socialist countries, this movement has been successful in certain areas. For example, in 1974 the United Nations approved the [word indistinct] and the program of action for the establishment of a new international economic order and the charter of economic rights and duties of nations.

But the imperialist powers tried to deadlock these negotiations so as not to sacrifice the interests of their monopolies. For example, they proposed to hold a debate on economic relations outside the UN forum, where imperialism is (?constantly) opposing all proposals made by the international community that will pose a threat to its own objectives and goals. In view of this, Mexico and (?Asia) proposed the holding of a conference to be attended by 22 countries at the highest level to break the deadlock on this dialogue. This proposal was not only supported by the developing countries but by some Western powers, particularly those that depend more than the United States on the supply of resources by the developing world.

Washington, which found itself practically isolated, had no other alternative than to accept this proposal, but since it established so many conditions for approval of this conference, the success of the Cancun conference was very doubtful.

In a statement issued on the eve of the Cancun conference, U.S. President Reagan clearly said that developing nations should not center their hopes on achieving any results if they do not strictly adhere to the [word indistinct] laissez faire principle and if they do not create a favorable atmosphere for the activity of international monopolies in their economies.

The U.S. President and his allies continued to enforce this same guideline at the Cancun conference and based dialogue on a series of previous conditions. These basically consisted of expanding the talks on the basis of extending the activity of the international monopolies; belittling the importance of the role of the United Nations in the establishment of a new international economic order; and passing on these issues to the sphere of organizations such as the IMF; where the United States has a decisive voice; and, lastly, channeling this discussion into bilateral negotiations, thus dividing the common front of developing countries. These conditions really made the Cancun negotiations a complete failure.

Moreover, this meeting once more called the attention of the entire world to the complex problems that developing countries are facing and contributed to disclosing the real objectives of imperialist policies in these countries.

The Cancun conference showed once again that conferences of this nature cannot achieve any positive results if imperialist countries do not radically change their views on the problems affecting developing countries, if they do not cease the economic discrimination against these countries, and if they do not stop plundering these countries.

Disagreements, Castro Charge

PY271724 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 26 Oct 81

[From the "Current Latin American Events" feature by Valentin Mashkin]

[Text] Cancun -- Last week, this Mexican summer resort was mentioned many times by the international press, and for some Cancun was synonymous with hope. A summit among several developed capitalist countries and developing countries was held there within the so-called North-South dialogue.

But this hope was frustrated and replaced by disappointment since the summit only confirmed the existence of disagreements among the capitalist North and the Latin American, Asian and African South. A bit later on [words indistinct] you shall hear a commentary in this regard, but I would also like to say a few words regarding this summit.

The United States and other developed capitalist countries showed once more at this conference that they tend to maintain their relations with developing southern countries on an inequitable basis.

But I must note that I dislike making a comparison between a rich North and a poor South, since this usually confuses people. There are those who think, for example, that the USSR also belongs to this group of rich northern countries. But this is not true, of course, it does not mean that the USSR is poor either, but we are not part of that northern region that exploits other regions. We never had any colonies or protectorates. We therefore, have no political or moral responsibility for the backwardness that the developing world is presently experiencing. This is the responsibility of imperialist powers. They have the obligation to help the developing countries, but they do not.

The USSR believes that [words indistinct] after the dialogue held between imperialist countries and their victims. We can state without any hesitation, however, that the USSR is in favor of cooperating with the Asian, African, and Latin American countries, and what is more, that it is practicing this. Through this cooperation program about 680 industrial plants, electric plants, and (?teaching) institutes have been installed in Asia, Africa and Latin America in the last 30 years. The Soviet Union has lifted taxes on those articles imported from developing countries. The Soviet Union has always supported and will continue to support the just demands of developing countries for the establishment of a new international economic order.

This is why it is absurd for U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to have criticized the Soviet Union for not attending the Cancun conference.

Yes, it is true that the United States attended the Cancun meeting, and so what.

In this regard we must remind our listeners of a statement issued last week in Havana by Cuban President Fidel Castro at the closure of the 2nd Congress of the Revolutionary Defense Committees. Fidel Castro noted that the U.S. President (?killed) the Cancun conference in speeches delivered prior to this meeting. The top-ranking Cuban leader added that during the conference the United States limited itself to making vague promises of holding future overall negotiations. He said that one had to be really optimistic to have any hope regarding these vague promises. Fidel Castro also criticized the present U.S. [word indistinct] policy. He asserted that the present U.S. policy tends to make Washington into a sort of international police that obstructs the processes of change in Central America. The Caribbean and other regions.

In another part of his speech, Fidel Castro categorically denied recent press reports regarding the alleged sending of Cuban troops to El Salvador.

CSCE PLENARY MEETING CONTINUES IN MADRID

Previous Activity

LD191214 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 19 Oct 81

["A Worthy Finale for the Madrid Meeting" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct, TASS -- "The most important thing at the Madrid meeting is to achieve results to make possible real progress along the way started in Helsinki and create favourable conditions for the continuation of the process of consolidation of security and cooperation in Europe," writes the journal WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS [MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA].

In its article devoted to the resumption towards the end of October of the Madrid meeting of states, participants in the European conference, the journal says: "From the very first days of the meeting the constructive efforts of the delegations of socialist countries to have the meeting discuss vitally important European problems met with strong opposition from a number of Western countries, with the USA at the head. While arbitrarily and one-sidedly interpreting the provisions of the Final Act, these countries adopted a diametrically opposite policy. Using any pretexts for slanderous outbursts against the Soviet Union, they brought up 'questions' which had nothing to do with the topics of the Madrid meeting.

"Yet, it can be said that the United States and some of its NATO allies failed to impose their confrontational script on the Madrid meeting."

"On the whole," the journal says, "the intermediate results of the Madrid meeting should be described as positive. Eighty percent of the final document has already been agreed upon preliminarily. Does this mean that the success of the meeting has been ensured? It would be premature to say so.... Nevertheless, the very fact that the Madrid meeting has accomplished more than the previous meeting in Belgrade makes one hope that participants in the meeting will not let the work they have already done go to waste and will do their best to reach agreement on outstanding questions."

The Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries put forward in Madrid a series of proposals in the political, economic and humanitarian fields in an effort to ensure a balanced advance on all principal sections of the Final Act. The socialist countries are doing everything they can to clear obstacles on the way to a successful conclusion of the meeting. If the Western countries also make efforts toward this end, one more landmark in the development of the European process will be established, it is stressed in the article.

Ilichev on Antiwar Moves

LD271922 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Madrid, 27 Oct, TASS -- The follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was resumed today in the Spanish capital. Speaking at a plenary meeting, head of the Soviet delegation, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev, pointed out that the Madrid meeting can and must be a success if the political will of all of its participants is exerted for this.

A considerable part of the final document has already been agreed upon before the recess, the head of the Soviet delegation said. It is very important that progress was achieved in the cardinal question, that of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The practical question about the zone of future confidence measures is the only substantial element that remains to be coordinated so as to conclude the drawing up of the mandate of the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. It was clearly stated last February at the 26th CPSU Congress that the Soviet Union is prepared to spread confidence measures to its entire European part on condition of the corresponding widening of the zone of confidence measures by Western states. It would seem that such a broad constructive approach by the Soviet Union required a serious reciprocal step, the speaker said. But Western powers so far have not made a reciprocal constructive step. Meanwhile, it is impossible to count on steps by one side only in such an important matter. To expect this would be unrealistic, would be an illusion.

The head of the Soviet delegation rejected resolutely the demands of NATO countries to include in the text their invented formulations on human rights questions, on cooperation in the sphere of contacts and information as being incompatible with sovereign rights of states and aimed at interference in their internal affairs. He called for getting rid of demagogy and empty verbiage aimed at misleading peoples in the matter of human rights.

In conclusion the head of the USSR delegation said: "Now at a time that we have gathered again in Madrid, the situation in the world remains complex. What is more, steps are being taken that might only result in further aggravation of tension. Everybody who treasures peace and security protests against this. The peace marches, moving demonstrations without precedent in Europe, are sweeping many European capitals.

"The peoples of Europe, and not only of Europe, have no wish to tolerate the threat of new war, the insane arms race. They demand that not a single opportunity for improving the situation in the world, for easing international tension, for making a turn from the arms race and confrontation to military detente and disarmament be lost. The Madrid meeting provides such an opportunity. It creates the natural framework for a dialogue.

"Peoples expect from the Madrid meeting concrete results, a worthy contribution to the strengthening of security and development of cooperation in Europe. The experience of our work at the Madrid meeting shows that despite all difficulties this aim can be achieved. It is important that the work which is ahead should be done by all delegations in a business-like way, without artificial delays and procrastinations, along the realistic and constructive lines.

JOURNAL SEES IMPERIALIST 'EXPORT OF MILITARISM'

LD211650 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct TASS -- The ECONOMIC GAZETTE [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA], the weekly of the CPSU Central Committee, calls attention to the fact that imperialism is stepping up its "export of militarism" to developing countries.

It is due to the efforts of the imperialists, the newspaper says, that scientific and technical progress has turned quite a peculiar side of it to developing countries. It has reached them chiefly in the form of increasingly costly and sophisticated means of destroying people. By their "export of militarism" the imperialist powers are trying to strengthen and expand the positions of the neocolonialist forces in young states.

The newspaper says that towards the end of the seventies the newly independent states spent ten billion dollars a year on buying patents and licences for civilian needs, while in 1980 they spent 74 billion dollars for military purposes.

The share of developing countries in the global arms spending increased from 7.4 percent in 1970 to 15.2 percent in 1979. If these funds had been used for economic needs they would have helped greatly the scientific, technical and economic development of the young states. But realisation of this opportunity depends on the state of the international situation.

"It would be wrong to think," the newspaper goes on, "that the worsening of the international situation concerns only relations between industrialised capitalist states and the countries of the socialist community. The threat to detente affects the interests of all peoples," the article says. Many of the "Third World" countries are being drawn by the West into a disastrous arms race at a time when their foreign debt exceeds today 500 billiion dollars, when at least 570 million people are undernourished, 300 million people suffer from anemia, 100 million children face death from starvation, 30 percent of school-age children cannot attend school and over a billion people are out of work.

"It is only political detente and disarmament that can help release considerable resources in the developing countries for their all-round progress and create conditions for greater external financial economic, scientific and technical assistance to them. The proposals of the Soviet Union and its allies on this score are well-known," the ECONOMIC GAZETTE writes.

U.S. MISSILE WASHED OVERBOARD IN EAST CHINA SEA

LD272012 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 27 Oct TASS -- The U.S. Naval Command in Japan has announced, with a delay of five days, that a ship of the U.S. 7th Fleet lost a...missile in the East China Sea. According to an AP agency report from Tokyo, the U.S. Navy headquarters notified the Japanese authorities that a missile, contained in a wooden crate, was washed overboard from the military transport ship Mount Hood on October 22 "during a storm" 320 kilometers to the southwest from the port of Sasebo. The American authorities did not specify the type of the lost missile, but according to its weight estimates -- 2.3 tons -- this is, observers believe, a rather large kind of missile weapon. The U.S. Naval Command only notified that the missile is explosible and may still be afloat.

The Japanese authorities have ordered all their ships, now in the East China Sea, to be on the alert against a possible collision with the American missile.

This is not the only incident of this kind, connected with the U.S. Armed Forces. Last spring, the American submarine George Washington, when "surfacing," rammed and sank the Japanese cargo vessel Nissho Maru. In mid-July a Harpoon missile was launched, due to "misunderstanding," from the American destroyer Coontz in the direction of the island of Santa Cruz in the Caribbean. It was only thanks to mere luck that the missile did not hit the inhabited island and fell into the sea. An intercontinental ballistic missile Titan II exploded in its silo in the U.S. state of Arkansas in September last year as a result of which its 10-megaton nuclear warhead was hurled hundreds of meters away. Several years ago an American fighter plane fell on the densely populated districts of the Japanese city of Yokohama causing casualties.

ACADEMICIAN, EDITOR HIT U.S. LIMITED WAR THEORY

PM261549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 81 p 5

[Letter from R. Bogdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute, and N. Turkatenko, editor in chief of the Journal SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA, entitled "They Should Know About It...."]

[Text] It is not very often that one wishes to make public the contents of discussions and talks which researchers studying international issues, hold with their foreign colleagues. But it happens that such issues are raised in the course of these conversations and in such a way that one does not feel it right to pass them over in silence.

...In mid-October J. Cangas, a staff member of the Hudson Institute, arrived in Moscow as a guest of the U.S. Embassy in the Soviet Union. Because the institute has a reputation as one of America's centers for research into military-political problems and because J. Cangas himself said that he expressed views close to those of certain circles in the present U.S. administration, Soviet experts accepted the invitation for a discussion with the American guest.

We, of course, knew that the Hudson Institute has always taken a tough, even extremely tough stand on military and foreign policy issues. In this sense the pronouncements and arguments by Cangas did not astonish anyone. But addressing the reception, which was held by U.S. diplomats in honor of the guest, the latter made a statement which by its frank cynicism, literally grated on Soviet scholars who were invited to the reception.

J. Cangas said, among other things, that the United States has for a long time, proceeded on the possibility of waging a "limited," "counterforce" (i.e. above all spearheaded against military facilities, in particular the strategic force of the opposite side) nuclear war. Now, he went on to say, the situation is such that one shall proceed from the quite "real" prospect of such a nuclear war. Therefore in the interests of "mutual benefit," he, Cangas, wanted to ask the Soviet experts who were present, the question of whether the USSR and the United States should destroy each other in a nuclear war, or would it not be better to come to an agreement about the advisability of a limited nuclear war, which will make it possible to prevent total destruction, will open up an opportunity to limit the nuclear conflict and localize it geographically.

Cangas received from us what we believe is the only possible answer: The Soviet Union, as has been stressed more than once by the leaders of our party and government, considers the talk of a "limited nuclear war" to be a dangerous deception. A deception because the first nuclear explosion will inevitabley trigger off a chain reaction of explosions, will signal a prologue of a world-wide holocaust. It is a dangerous deception because an attempt is thus made to sow illusions that a nuclear war can be likened to some duel of "gentlemen," and therefore mislead millions of people who are protesting against the policy which generates the threat of a nuclear holocaust. The task of security and survival, in our opinion, is resolved not through providing rules and a framework for a "tolerable" nuclear war, but through the creation of reliable guaranteees against the emergence of conditions for being the first to use any nuclear weapons -- in any situation.

We were not astonished that J. Cangas was "horrified," as he put it, by this intransigent attitude of the Soviet Union to the idea of a "limited" nuclear war. We will not be astonished to learn that this American expert who consults noted figures in the U.S. administration on military issues, will further laud to the skies a "limited" nuclear war. But we would in our turn like to put some questions to those who use his advice.

We know that "limited" nuclear war is acquiring the status of an official military doctrine for the United States and that many new systems of weapons, the neutron weapon among them, are created precisely within its framework. It seems essential to know whether the idea of Cangas that the prospect of such a war has become if not inevitable, then quite "real" is a reflection of the official American stand? There is another question: Does anybody in Washington seriously admit that the idea to draw up the "rules of the game" for a nuclear duel may be of interest for the USSR? It is easy to see that such an understanding would suit the book of proponents of a "limited" nuclear war. Without it all of their concepts burst like soap bubbles.

Leonid Brezhnev's answer to a question of a PRAVDA correspondent, published two days ago, on the Soviet Union's attitude to nuclear war, puts an end to all sorts of inventions and speculation which are not unintentionally spread in the West in order to justify the militaristic ventures of the North Atlantic bloc. The USSR is a principled opponent of nuclear war and any methods of unleashing it.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REVIEWS WEINBERGER CAREER

PM271107 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Oct 81 p 3

[B. Karpovich "pamphlet" "Hawk From an 'Owls' Nest"]

[Text] Brave Captain Stormfield who, the American satirist Mark Twain asserts, went to heaven, tells how people there are assessed not by the deeds they have done during their lifetime but by their abilities, even if these have not been manifested. For precisely this reason in the next world the "greatest military genius in our world" is held to be one Absolom Jones, a stonemason from near Boston, even though he never served a single day in the army and died without even suspecting his talents as a military leader.

On the other hand, in the next world his potential abilities receive due recognition, and many renowned military leaders of all times and peoples, including Caesar, Hannibal, Alexander the Great and Napoleon serve under his leadership there.

Lawyer Caspar Weinberger from California has been far luckier than the stonemason from Massachusetts. While still alive he has come to head the world's biggest military machine and command all the Pentagon Caesars and Hannibals and NATO Fredericks and Napoleons. This is all the more notable if you consider that even his closest friends cannot discern in him the talents of a military strategist. The present Pentagon chief completed World War II with the modest rank of captain in General MacArthur's headquarters intelligence section.

Indeed, those who made Weinberger U.S. defense secretary were not interested in him as a military leader. There was something quite different in him which attracted them.

Weinberger trained as a businessman, a politician and a man in the jungles of California business. And California is a special state among all the 50 states. It is the largest center for highly sophisticated military industries -- the aircraft, missile and space, and radioelectronics industries. California corporations are among the military departments's main suppliers, and their leaders are at home in the offices of top Pentagon generals and admirals. The thoughts and energies of California businessmen are focused in one direction -- making weapons in order to make money. Even among high-handed U.S. businessmen they are distinguished by their intense aggressiveness, dogged persistence and ability to elbow aside throngs of rivals. Their dogma of faith is their conviction as to the correctness and inevitable success of the position of strength policy.

Like his California colleagues, Weinberger is the same mixture of militarism, extreme rightwing views and religious hypocrisy. He believes in the omnipotence of the alliance of weapons and the dollar. He violently hates everything progressive, and above all the socialist world. He calls for struggle against godless communism. It is precisely these qualities which won him favor on the California Olympus.

Initially he was tested out in secondary roles, without being allowed to take the front of the stage. In the Nixon administration he held various posts before becoming secretary of health, education and welfare. His inhumane nature and scornful attitude to ordinary people's needs were already revealed there. He cut back so fiercely on appropriations for medical services for invalids, old people's homes and school lunches that he was called "Cap the Knife" ("Cap is a familiar abbreviation for "captain").

At the same time he was invited to take part in the so-called Trilateral Commission. Created on the initiative of David Rockefeller, it includes about 240 businessmen, statesmen, politicians and wise men from North America, West Europe and Japan, who compile economic and political recipes for shoring up the shaky edifice of capitalism. Membership in this organization greatly facilitated Weinberger's further career.

Caspar's resolute struggle against invalids, old men and schoolchildren did not go unnoticed. The business bigwigs, saving on pennies for the poor to collect millions of dollars for the rich, decided that he was capable of more. In the summer of 1980, when Reagan's "team" was being staffed, Weinberger was invited to the Owls' Nest.

A small disgression is needed here. Capital, shameless, boastful, worshipping self-advertisement knows how to retreat into the shadows when necessary. In particular this goal is served by exclusive clubs to which only selected people are admitted. Important deals -- both financial and political -- are clinched in these places. The country's destiny is largely decided there. For instance, the Knickerbocker Club of which the Rockefellers are members is the axis of the New York financial world. The so-called Bohemian Club fulfills the role of headquarters for California big business.

The name, so inappropriate for respectable businessmen, was preserved from the club's initial founders, who did indeed belong to the literary Bohemian set. But later, talent without money gave way to money without talent, and the club was taken over by bankers, industrialists and businessmen. Not far from San Francisco, several club summer camps are located in a grove of giant sequoias. It was there that Weinberger went, to a camp bearing the name Owls' Nest. By that time he owned property worth up to $3.5 million.

Caspar's "bride inspection" was successful, and soon one more California hawk flew from the Owls' Nest to assume a high perch in Washington. However, the higher the post, the more noticeable the incumbent's shortcomings. Soon objective observers in Washington, and particularly in West European capitals, saw that Weinberger, calculating and cunning in everything relating to money, was behaving like a primitive thug in the sphere of international relations, brandishing the nuclear bomb as a bludgeon.

Weinberger looks at our world through the prism of anticommunism, and it appears to him to be divided into three parts -- the first, radiant, sparkling with all the colors of the rainbow, is where U.S. imperialism rules; the second, grim, sinister, threatening peace, is what belongs to "international communism;" while the third is a "no man's land" which must be saved from the "Soviet threat" and for this purpose pressed more firmly in the U.S. embrace.

Weinberger is not alone in this view of the world. As the West German press has noted, he thinks "in the same categories as his chief." (Let us recall that Reagan is a student from the California school of politicians). Weinberger is no blind executor of the President's will but is, so to speak, the coauthor of the aggressive course which the U.S. administration is steering on all continents. In his anti-Sovietism he sometimes overtakes his chief, "getting to hell ahead of his old man," as they say.

That is what happened with the neutron bomb. Not a month had elapsed after Reagan's "team" had entered the White House before the impatient "Cap the Knife," in an attempt to curry favor with his patrons from the military-industrial complex, stated at his very first press conference that the new administration would very likely want to create and deploy the neutron bomb. World reaction, particularly in West Europe, was so stormy that Caspar's colleague, the diplomat and general, Haig, was obliged to try to reassure the agitated West Europeans. He said that no special attention should be paid to Weinberger's words. But less than 6 months had elapsed before Reagan confimed officially what his defense secretary had blurted out prematurely and his secretary of state had denied. The neutron weapon was put on the production conveyor belt.

Weinberger's bellicose itch knows no bounds. The concept of the "one and a half wars" which the United States should allegedly be able to wage in various parts of the world -- A concept inherited from his predecessors in the Pentagon -- was rapidly expanded by Weinberger to "two and a half wars", and then he abandoned any quantiative limitations and stated that the United States must be ready to repel Soviet aggression (?!) on a world scale." Here, unable to resist the desire to boast about his successes, he announced that the Pentagon's military preparations cover "many regions close to the Soviet Union and remote from the United States." By this unexpected admission Weinberger confirmed that it is by no means the USSR but the United States which is preparing aggression.

What will the raging Weinberger do next? Plans for confrontation on a global scale are already being elaborated. "Cap the Knife" will obviously now set the Pentagon the task of opposing Moscow on the scale of the entire solar system, right up to the approaches to Jupiter and Saturn.

Cosmic plans require astronomical expenditure. Weinberger is not sparing the U.S. taxpayers' money. Under his leadership an unprecedented peacetime arms program has been elaborated costing $1.3 trillion.

It includes new medium-range missiles and neutron warheads, MX ICBM's and much else. All this, Weinberger claims, is needed to save the world and primarily West Europe from the encroachments of "international communism." You involuntarily recall the cannibalistic reasoning of the U.S. interventionists in Vietnam: "To save this city from the communists it must be destroyed." Now Weinberger intends to turn West Europe into a nuclear battlefield in order to "save" it.

"Cap the Knife" is not only displaying concern for Europe. He and his department are giving assistance in the form of weapons and instructors to terrorist regimes and counterrevolutionary gangs on various continents.

Weinberger is still drawn with what seem to him to be his "successes" in implanting "the American way." But he is encountering, with increasing frequency, things which in no way accord with the stereotypes of his standard militarist thinking. His policy of "saving" the world from "international communism" with the aid of nuclear bombs and missiles is failing to generate enthusiasm among the "saved." On the contrary, the antiwar movement is spreading over the entire world. Even Western ruling circles, including some NATO countries, are expressing increasingly openly their dissatisfaction with Washington's dangerous course toward confrontation with the USSR. Finally, it is clear from the materials of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL that even among the generals and officers of the NATO armies, particularly the FRG's Bundeswehr, a critical attitude is growing toward U.S. plans for waging war in the West European theater to the last West European soldier.

Ferment and dissatisfaction with Washington's course can be observed more and more clearly in the NATO camp. But despite that, the hawk from the Owls' Nest is continuing his sinister circling of the world selecting targets to strike. People of good will, however, can stop these dangerous swoops against peace by the transatlantic militarist.

USSR-U.S. SOCIETY CONFERENCE HELD IN MOSCOW

PM231331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Society Holds Conference"]

[Text] The fourth all-union conference of the USSR-U.S. Society was held in Moscow 15 October. It was pointed out in the speeches that this organization's activities are aimed at strengthening contacts with representatives of various sections of the U.S. population and expanding ties with U.S. organizations advocating better relations with the USSR, opposing the arms race and urging international mutual understanding and cooperation.

Ewart Guinier, head of the delegation of the Council for U.S.-Soviet Friendship and council chairman, stressed that the society for friendship with the USSR is doing a great deal of work in the United States to acquaint Americans with Soviet reality.

The conference participants took stock of the society's work in the last 5 years and outlined ways of continuing to work to improve mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples.

A new society board, once again headed by Academician N.N. Blokhin, was elected.

KARMAL INTERVIEW IN LITERATURNAYA GAZETA

Soviet Assistance

LD271220 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct, TASS -- "The direct responsibility for the situation around our country rests with imperialist reaction that enroached on the interests of the working people of Afghanistan," said Babrak Karmal. Interviewed by a correspondent of the Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA (LITERARY GAZETTE), the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionay Council of Afghanistan said: "The undeclared war unleashed by imperialism against the Afghan people not only continues but has acquired a bigger scale. The imperialist and reactionary forces are perpetrating ever more crimes on our land, staining their hands with the blood of our children, youth and women."

"But the ranks of the defenders of the revolution are getting ever stronger. In the present situation we try to ensure unity of action of the armed forces, the people's militia and public order protection forces with the object of coordinating the struggle against counter-revolution," the Afghan leader said. In the interview, published in the October 28th issue, Babrak Karmal said that in relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union "disinterested friendly aid from the land of the soviets to the working people of Afghanistan has always played and still plays an important part. And the Soviet Union by its assistance to our country indeed set an outstanding example of revolutionary solidarity and proletarian internationalism at the most crucial days for our country, especially in that period when the national independence and territorial integrity of the revolution in Afghanistan were seriously endangered as a result of the conspiracy between reaction, imperialism and hegemonism."

"The friendship between our peoples has now become even stronger since the sons of the Soviet Union shoulder to shoulder with our heroic armed forces, with the revolutionary forces of Afghanistan help us fight imperialist aggression, and we highly value this devotion," he said in conclusion.

Fruits of Revolution

LD280924 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct, TASS -- Babrak Karmal said that despite all difficulties, the Afghan revolution has "borne tangible material and moral fruits for the working people." Speaking in an interview with the Soviet newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, published today, the Afghan leader said that almost three hundred thousand peasants who had little or no land were given land free of charge as a result of the revolution. Prerequisites have been created for the establishment of new socio-economic relations in agriculture in the interests of the working peasantry, including middle and land-starved peasants. Trade unions were established in Afghanistan for the first time, the wages of workers and other hired labour were considerably increased and a social insurance system established. Workers have begun to play a leading part at industrial enterprises, he said.

Babrak Karmal said that the party is taking active steps to ensure and strengthen the growing unity of the national, progressive forces of society. In less than 20 months, which is a very short period, our party was able to organize and deepen the process of unification of the national democratic forces of society under the banner of the revolution." [single quotation mark as received]

"We have done a great deal for ensuring democracy, social justice and progress," he went on. "Now we have the basic principles (or the provisional fundamental law) which is a dependable guarantee of the rights and democratic liberties of our people and which put an end to rightlessness."

"We are aware of the difficulties before us. They are not small. But the process of revolutionary transformations is bringing tangible fruit with each passing day."

LAOS REMAINS TARGET OF 'BEIJING EXPANSIONISM'

PM280901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 81 p 5

[Correspondent Ye. Fadeyev dispatch under the rubric "International Notes": "Beijing's Undeclared War"]

[Text] Vientiane -- Delivering the government's report at a session of the Lao Supreme People's Council in Vientiane, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and prime minister of the republic, said: "After winning independence in a struggle which lasted more than 30 years, we have come up against the most counterrevolutionary alliance ever to have existed in history -- the alliance of international imperialism and great-power expansionism and hegemonism, an alliance which is constantly conducting subversive activities against our republic in the hope of first weakening it and them devouring it by means of aggression."

Beijing's subversive activity against Laos has now been going on for more than a decade. Everything is utilized from direct support for gangs in the north of the country, aid for Lao counterrevolution and the organization of systematic provocations on the Lao-Chinese border, to the dissemination of slanderous materials on the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR].

The words spoken by Mao Zedong at a Politburo session of the CCP Central Committee in August 1965 are well known: "We must be sure to secure Southeast Asia...." Today the "great helmsman's" heirs are continuing his great-power hegemonist course. Laos has become one of the targets of Beijing expansionism in this region.

A war was being waged on Lao soil with more than 10 years still remaining before victory was won, but the Maoists' secret services were already preparing the ground for the annexation of "temporarily lost Chinese territory" -- which is how Laos is marked on certain atlases published in the PRC. Beijing was establishing contacts with representatives of the feudal-tribal aristocracy, primarily with Wang Pao, the so-called "Meo leader," who at once seized upon the idea suggested to him of creating a separatist "Meo kingdom." China set in motion the construction of highways linking its southern regions with northern and northwestern Lao provinces. The camps of the Chinese road workers essentially became bases for the enemies of the people's system.

Beijing's overtly hostile policy forced the LPDR Government in 1979 to demand the recall of the thousands-strong personnel of PRC construction detachments. It was then that the XINHUA bureau in Vientiane, which had been disseminating slanderous materials defaming Laos and its friends, was closed.

In 1979 the Chinese side totally ended trade and economic ties with the LPDR and stepped up a malicious propaganda campaign directed against its firm internationalist foreign policy. Beijing disdained nothing. During an operation by the army and the security forces to liquidate armed gangs in the mountainous Phou Bia region in the north of the country, important documents were captured which attest to the counterrevolutionary gangs' direct ties with China.

It is an open secret that the headquarters of Lao counterrevolution is in Yumman Province in the south of the PRC. The so-called "Lan Na" division, which has left its bloody mark on Lao territory, was formed there and trained by Chinese instructors. Many members of this division are supporters of the old regime and "veterans" of special detachments organized by the CIA. As one of the surviving division's warriors said, through them the counterrevolutionaries obtain Chinese weapons and ammunition from Yumman Province. Pol Pot's butchers, who "pass on the experience" of mass murders and of the policy of genocide, were greeted with open arms there.

Beijing's anti-Lao intrigues meet with active support in the West. Imperialist propaganda widely publicizes the same old notorious plan to create a "Meo kingdom." The Beijing leadership, in its turn, does not lag behind either, stepping up provocations and fueling tension in Southeast Asia.

After suffering defeat in the person of its henchmen in Kampuchea and then in its aggressive attack on Vietnam, Beijing is traveling the path of escalating tension and is carrying out provocations against Laos. The newspaper SIANG PASASON, organ of the LPRP Central Committee, recently reported the intention of Beijing and Washington to knock together some "united front" of the Lao reactionary rabble. However, the newspaper points out, it is well known that the old regimes supporters were long ago cast onto the scrap heap of history. Neither Chinese weapons nor plentiful dollar injections from the U.S. imperialists will help them now.

Beijing is also resorting to direct threats. Reports like this one frequently come from the Lao-Chinese border: Subunits of Chinese soldiers invaded LPDR territory in the region of Oudomsai Province and attacked a Lao border post situated 4 km from the border. The bandit attack resulted in casualties among the Lao border guards.

Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea counter the Beijing hegemonists' plans to inflame the situation in Southeast Asia with initiatives filled with good will. The three fraternal countries constantly demonstrate a desire for a broad dialogue with their neighbors. This was confirmed by the visit which LPDR Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut made to certain ASEAN states and by his talks with their leaders. "The results of the visit," the minister pointed out, "have hit the plans of Beijing reactionary circles, which are sowing enmity among the countries of Indochina."

The problems that exist in the region can be resolved on the basis of the proposals advanced at the conferences of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in Ho Chi Minh City and Phnom Penh, as well as in the LPDR Foreign Ministry memorandum disseminated at the current UN General Assembly session. The fact that peace and security can be achieved in Southeast Asia only through negotiation and consultation without interference in the internal affairs of other states was also stated during the recent official visit of Lao Foreign Minister P. Sipaseut to a number of socialist countries.

In response to the provocations and blackmail from the Beijing hegemonists, the Lao people are closing their ranks still more tightly around the LPRP and fully approve its foreign policy course.

The Lao revolution is on the alert!

LAOTIAN ARMY DELEGATION VISITS USSR 8-19 OCT

PM261035 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit of Friends From Laos"]

[Text] A delegation of political workes of the Lao People's Liberation Army [LPLA] headed by Maj Gen (Ki Thumphalla), deputy chief of the LPLA Main Political Directorate, was in the Soviet Union 8 through 19 October at the invitation of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The delegation visited the Leningrad Military District and familiarized itself with the work of the district political directorate and with party political work in the formation and the unit. It also visited the Leningrad Higher Military-Political School of Air Defense.

The delegation familiarized itself with the organization of party political work in the Moscow Military District and with the tasks being resolved by the district's troops in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decision. The delegation visited the Moscow Higher Combined-Arms Command School named for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and the M.I. Kalinin Tamanskaya Guards Motorized Rifle Division and participated in a Soviet-Lao friendship rally.

The LPLA political workers were received by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. Talks were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The guests left for home on 19 October.

POLISH COMMISSION STATEMENT ON STRIKE NOTED

LD271800 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Oct, TASS -- Counterrevolutionary forces in Poland have been whipping up tension of late. Extremist elements in the leadership of Solidarity have insisted on the decision to call a general strike on October 28. Thus, Solidarity leaders responded with blackmail through strike action to the decisions of the 4th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) and to the additional measures of the Polish Government, in an attempt to block the process of leading the country out of its difficult situation.

As follows from official reports, there is an ever more acute shortage of coal, electric power, winter clothes, footwear and medicines in Poland. The reserves of industrial goods have dropped by almost 100 billion zlotys' worth, or almost by a third, since September last year. The country's output of coal, which is the main fuel and export item in Poland, is 40 million tons down as a result of the derangement of work at numerous coal mines where Solidarity systematically provokes strikes.

In the context of the deteriorating situation, the commission for coordination between the PUWP, the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party held a meeting in Warsaw, in which Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski took part. A report about the commission's session says that every step by the government, aimed at removing difficulties in the life of the people and in the economy, is confronted with opposition on the part of the extremist forces in Solidarity. There are no grounds for a strike on October 28 or for threats to hold other large-scale strikes. They could be of use only to those who do not conceal their intention to destroy socialism and seize power in the state, the statement says.

The threat to undermine the political, economic and defence foundations of Poland's existence must be recognized as violation of patriotic duties and dangerous weakening of the state. This will meet with counteraction corresponding to the degree of the threat, the statement stresses.

The PAP news agency reported a meeting of the committee on trade union questions under the Polish Council of Ministers. It described the activities of Solidarity as "strike terrorism". The government will resolutely resist this terrorism, anarchy, chaos and the anti-Soviet campaign and will not give in to the threat of strikes, a press spokesman of the Polish Government told a news conference.

KUZNETSOV RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM BULGARIA

LD230140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1944 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Summary] In Sofia Kuznetsov, head of a Soviet delegation attending festivities in Bulgaria, was received by Zhivkov; later Kuznetsov was presented with the Order of Georgi Dimitrov. "The delegation has returned to Moscow."

INTERNAL AFFAIRS CHIEF MEETS WITH GDR'S HONECKER

PM270925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: Close Ties]

[Text] Berlin, 22 Oct -- E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, recieved Army Gen N.A. Shchelokov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of internal affairs, here today.

The Soviet minister conveyed to E. Honecker friendly greetings from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Participants in the conversation expressed profound satisfaction that the close ties between the GDR and USSR internal affairs organs are constantly growing and strengthening to the benefit of both countries.

YUGOLAV DELEGATION VISITS RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET

LD270202 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] A meeting was held today between Mikhail Yasnov, chairman of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, and the delegation of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, led by Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Assembly. The delegation has arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. During the talks, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, it was stressed that the further development of the ties between the RSFSR and Serbia within the framework of Soviet-Yugoslav relations will strengthen even more friendship and cooperation between the people of the USSR and the SFRY. Members of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, ministers of the republic and other officials were present at the meeting. Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador in the Soviet Union, also attended the meeting.

Regional Cooperation Noted

LD280116 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Reporting on the visit being paid to Moscow by the delegation of the Serbian Assembly, headed by Dusan Ckrebic, Moscow newspapers said that during the visit between the members of the delegation and Mikhail Yasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, both sides stressed with satisfaction the constant development of cooperation between the RSFSR and Serbia within the framework of Soviet-Yugoslav relations. Cooperation is developing in the economic field, science, technology and culture. Bilateral links are maintained between the Krasnodarskiy Kray and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the Dagestanskaya ASSR and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Moscow and Belgrade, Kursk and Titovo Uzice. Stress was laid on the desire on both sides for the further expansion and comprehensive promotion of cooperation between the two republics which will contribute to the development and consolidation of traditional friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and also to the deepening of relaxation and consolidation of peace in Europe.

CZECHOSLOVAK JOURNALISTS VISIT UZBEK SSR

GF261551 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The Czechoslovak journalists delegation, which attended the 10th Congress of the Moscow International Organization of Journalists, arrived in Tashkent today. The delegation is headed by the secretary general of the Czechoslovak Journalists Union. The Czechoslovak guests have familiarized themselves with the activities of the Uzbek Union of Journalists, toured the republic and visited various cultural centers in Tashkent.

PONOMAREV, ZAGLADIN MEET WITH FRENCH LEADERS

Cheysson, Faure

LD271824 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 27 Oct, TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev today met here with French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson. A wide range of questions of the international situation and Soviet-French relations was touched upon in a friendly open conversation in which member of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin and USSR Ambassador in France Stepan Chervonenko took part. The community or similarity of views of the sides on many problems discussed was noted. Both sides confirmed their readiness to continue a dialogue between the two countries in the interests of consolidation and development of friendly relations between France and the USSR, of strengthening peace and security of nations.

On the same day Boris Ponomarev and Vadim Zagladin met with Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly of France Maurice Faure. Questions of further development of contacts between the commissions for foreign affairs of the supreme legislative bodies of the two countries were discussed in the spirit of the address of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and peoples of the world of June 23, 1981. The conversation, in which USSR Ambassador in France Stepan Chervonenko took part, was held in the atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship.

Premier Mauroy

LD272030 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 27 Oct, TASS -- Prime Minister of France Pierre Mauroy today received alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee [as received], Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, and member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin, currently here at the invitation of the French Socialist Party, as well as the USSR's ambassador to France Stepan Chervonenko.

In the course of the conversation, held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the sides touched upon a broad range of problems covering the basic spheres of Soviet-French relations. The mutual striving was expressed for deepening these relations; for stepping up cooperation in the economy, culture and exchange of information; and for developing political consultations. Boris Ponomarev and Pierre Mauroy pointed out that the meetings and conversations held in recent days between Soviet and French representatives will help strengthen traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

AFP Report

NC271949 Paris AFP in English 1931 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Paris, 27 Oct (AFP) -- Two top-level Soviet Government officials had wide-ranging talks here today in separate meetings with French Premier Pierre Mauroy and Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. The two officials, alternate Politburo member Boris Ponomarev and chief of the Communist Party's international section, Vadim Zagladin, discussed a wide range of world problems over lunch with Mr Mauroy.

Informed sources said that in an earlier meeting with Mr Cheysson lasting nearly two hours, they discussed issues including the North-South dialogue, Afghanistan, the Middle East and politico-military affairs.

The sources said both sides agree that the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that resumed today in Madrid should not be allowed to fail.

Soviet sources said the atmosphere of both meetings today was "amicable and frank", and stressed that both sides had the same views on many issues. They said both came out in favour of dialogue and strengthening friendly Franco-Soviet relations in the interests of peace and international security.

FRG LAND PREMIER DEPARTS LENINGRAD FOR HOME

LD242220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Premier Rau, of the FRG Land of North Rhine-Westphalia has ended his visit to Leningrad. At the Leningrad Gorispolkom he was briefed on the town's development prospects, the structure and activity of the gorispolkom and the contribution of Leningraders to the implementation of the peace program. On 24 October Rau departed for home.

SPANISH SOCIALIST PARTY CONVENES IN MADRID

Chernyshev Dispatch

PM270907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Chernyshev dispatch: "Spanish Socialist Workers Party Congress"]

[Text] Madrid, 22 Oct -- The 29th Congress of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) is continuing its work here. As already reported, PSOE Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez delivered the accountability report.

Broaching international problems, the keynote speaker in particular sharply criticized the foreign policy course of the Union of the Democratic Center government and expressed solidarity with the peoples' struggle for freedom and independence and support for the progressive forces of El Salvador, Guatemala, Bolivia and other countries of Latin America. F. Gonzalez declared the PSOE's readiness to continue to develop friendly relations with the peoples of the Arab countries.

The speaker reaffirmed the socialists' negative attitude toward Spain's entry into NATO, stressing that the country's affiliation to the North Atlantic bloc would lead to still greater international tension.

The PSOE, the keynote speaker noted, intends to continue the campaign to illustrate the serious danger which Spain's entry into NATO entails for the Spanish people and for the cause of peace and the relaxation of international tension. He sharply criticized the U.S. President's statement on the possibility of waging a "limited" nuclear war on the European Continent.

In the domestic policy section of the report, the PSOE secretary general noted in particular that the world economic crisis is being felt especially acutely in Spain, where it is accompanied by a crisis of power, while the government is demonstrating its inability to cope with the tasks facing it. The keynote speaker called for the strengthening of democracy and for vigilance vis-a-vis the intrigues of action.

CPSU Delegate's Return

LD270002 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Oct (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation led by Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Propaganda Department, returned to Moscow from Madrid today. The delegation attended the Congress of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party.

U.S. CONTINUES BRUTAL PRESSURE ON GREECE

LD272040 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 27 Oct, TASS -- The United States continues to exert brutal pressure on Greece. Fearful of the country's withdrawal from NATO's military organisation and of the removal of U.S. bases as a result of the electoral victory of the left wing, senior officials in the Reagan administration openly try to influence the new Greek Government's policy-making process.

State Department spokesman D. Fischer said the United States was ready to continue at any moment talks on the status of American bases and the terms of their future operation. The talks were halted last June by the former government which feared that a new agreement could lead to an outbreak of public protest and could reduce chances for the then ruling party "New Democracy" to win the parliamentary election.

The Pentagon now has four military bases and several auxiliary facilities in Greece, maintained by some 4,500 American servicemen. The base in Ellinikon is a centre of American shipments. A centre of communication with U.S. bases in southern Europe is in Nea Makri. Two other bases are on the island of Crete. In Suda, one of the biggest Mediterranean Sea ports, are fuel and ammunition depots servicing the American 7th Fleet, and in Heraklion is an airbase.

The significance of the bases has risen in the context of interventionist "Rapid Deployment Forces" being set up. Pentagon generals believe it possible that the Greek bases may serve as a transfer point for ferrying the forces into the Middle East area.

UN PROPOSALS ON CYPRUS OPPOSED BY U.S., NATO

NC272055 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Recently, in New York, meetings took place between UN Secretary General Waldheim and President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou. Within this framework the new Waldheim proposals for the Cypriot problem were discussed. These proposals were handed some days ago to the head of the Cypriot state and, as Kiprianou stated, they will be examined at the next joint meeting of the national and ministerial councils of the Republic.

As is well known, our commentator (Oleg Slavin) writes, the Security Council and the UN General Assembly have examined the Cypriot problem many times and made serious decisions approved by most of the UN member states. These resolutions provide for a peaceful, just settlement of the Cypriot crisis on the basis of the guarantee of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state of Cyprus and respect for its nonaligned policy. The resolutions stress that any foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the Republic of Cyprus should cease, foreign troops should be withdrawn immediately from the island, and the Cypriot people should be given the inalienable right to solve their problems and decide their own future.

Some days ago President Spiros Kiprianou stated: We want one thing: the Cypriot people's rights to be guaranteed. However, we shall not accept faits accomplis, the direct or indirect partition of the island, because any partition will lead to the liquidation of the Republic of Cyprus.

However, UN resolutions and recommendations on the Cypriot problem not only have followers but adversaries. Among them are first of all some circles from the United States and NATO who have been trying to solve Cyprus' political problem in their own selfish interests. What is the true reason for all the initiatives for settling the Cypriot problem that are undertaken from time to time by the United States and its partners in NATO? Their aim is one: to prevent solution of the Cypriot problem within the UN framework and, ultimately, to achieve the transformation of Cyprus into their aggressive springboard for the Mediterranean area.

The Soviet Union, writes our commentator, is consistently struggling for the complete implementation of the UN resolutions on Cyprus. Our country has submitted a proposal for convening a representative international conference within the UN framework for the solution of the Cypriot problem's international aspects. From the rostrum of international organizations, and in their talks at various international forums, the Soviet Union's representatives have many times expressed the profound feelings of solidarity the Soviet people and their government cherish for the Cypriot people and their desire to see Cyprus independent, free and thriving.

In the recent telegram he sent to Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou on the occasion of the republic's independence day, Leonid Brezhnev conveyed to the president and the Cypriot people heartfelt congratulations and wishes for success in consolidating the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned policy of Cyprus. In the Soviet leader's telegram, as in the reply telegram of President Spiros Kiprianou, the conviction is expressed that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between the two countries shoud be strengthened and developed in the future to the benefit of the Soviet and Cypriot people and in the interest of international peace and security.

TURKISH RULERS CUT TERRORISM, REPRESS OPPONENTS

LD242138 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Oct, TASS -- A session of the special consultative Meclis opened in Turkey on Friday. The Meclis will draft a new constitution, rules of general elections and the law of political parties. All the bills to be drafted by the consultative Meclis are then to be endorsed by the National Security Council, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today.

It is noteworthy, the article in the newspaper points out, that 40 out of the 160 persons selected for the consultative Meclis, have been appointed by the National Security Council, the present highest legislative authority, while another 120 persons have been selected by the same National Security Council from among candidates recommended by the administrative bodies in provinces and major cities of Turkey. Not a single member of the political parties whose activity was banned by the military authorities has been nominated to the constituent assembly.

The National Security Council passed a decision on the disbandment of all political parties in the country shortly prior to the convocation of the consultative Meclis.

It must be noted that over the year of their stay in power the military have succeeded in stabilizing in a considerable measure the situation in the country and suppressing the activity of terrorist organizations. The number of victims of acts of terror has sharply reduced, the article says.

But as the foreign press notes, the pretext of combating "terrorism" and "anarchy" is used for the persecution also of progressive forces of the Turkish society.

"A source of well-founded concern are the increasing repressions against representatives of the democratic movement, which expresses the interests of broad sections of the population," IZVESTIYA writes. Thus, the foreign press pointed out, thousands of people who have nothing to do with "terrorism," were arrested under the pretext of struggle against it but actually for being members of the Confederation of Revolutionary Workers (DISK), and the Turkish Teachers' Union (TOBDOR)," IZVESTIYA writes.

YAR PRESIDENT SALIH CONCLUDES VISIT TO MOSCOW

Meeting With Brezhnev

LD271402 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct, TASS -- During the Soviet-North Yemeni talks that began here today, Leonid Brezhnev and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR), expressed their satisfaction with the successful development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Yemen Arab Republic, on the firm basis of the 1964 treaty of friendship. The leaders of the two countries spoke in favour of further strengthening and broadening the relations for the good of the peoples of the USSR and YAR.

Questions of relations between the USSR and the YAR in the political, economic, cultural and other fields, as well as topical international problems, first of all those connected with the situation in the Middle East, were thoroughly considered at the talks which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

When discussing international problems, the sides expressed their mutual concern over the growth of tension in the world and stressed the need for the vigorous actions of all the peace forces to curb the arms race, remove the threat of nuclear war and strengthen peace.

The participants in the talks paid prime attention to the situation in the Middle East. It was pointed out that the further aggravation of the situation there was a consequence of the aggressive policy of Israel and the imperialist forces supporting it. In this context the need was stressed for the earliest possible achievement of a comprehensive Middle East settlement, a realistic path to which could be paved by the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The sides strongly denounced the policy of separate deals as a policy contravening the vital interests of the Arab countries and peoples.

They confirmed their resolve to work for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the ensuring of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to establish an independent state of its own.

Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union never had nor has at present any evil schemes with regard to the states of the Middle East, just like any other part of the world. The Soviet Union is a sincere, consistent and selfless friend of all the Arab peoples. It does not seek military bases on the territory of Arab countries. The Soviet Union wishes only one thing, that is, a lasting peace in the Middle East, neighbouring on the USSR, and good relations with all states without exception in that region.

TASS on Salih's Activities

LD272348 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct, TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR today gave a dinner in the Kremlin in honor of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic, currently in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit.

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih made speeches at the dinner. The dinner was held in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih visited Lenin's mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin wall.

The president of the Yemen Arab Republic also visited the armoured troops academy. He familiarised himself with the organization of educational process and the history of the educational establishment. Heads of the diplomatic missions of foreign countries accredited to the Soviet Union were presented today at the Grand Kremlin Palace to the YAR President.

A plan of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the YAR for 1982-1983 was signed on the same day.

The YAR state figures who are accompanying 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih visited the Moscow Friendship House where they met with representatives of the Soviet public and active members of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies. The friendship society "USSR-YAR" was instituted at the meeting.

Dinner at Kremlin

LD271648 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct, TASS — The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR today gave a dinner at the Grand Kremlin Palace in honour of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic. Present at the dinner together with 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih were YAR state figures who are accompanying him on the trip.

Present at the dinner from the Soviet side were Leonid Brezhnev, Andrey Gromyko, Dmitriy Ustinov, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, vice-presidents of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, ministers of the USSR, chairmen of the USSR state committee and other officials.

Leonid Brezhnev and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih made speeches at the dinner.

The speeches, heard with great attention, were greeted with prolonged applause. The dinner was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Brezhnev Speaks at Dinner

LD271820 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1650 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct (TASS) -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, spoke today at a dinner in honor of 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR]. The eminent guest from the YAR arrived in Moscow today on an official, friendly visit.

"I am glad to welcome here in the Kremlin our eminent guest, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, and the political personalities of the YAR," said Leonid Brezhnev. "The friendship between our countries has lasted over half a century. The 'secret' of its solidity is that at the base of our relations lie the Leninist principles of strict respect for the right of peoples to freedom and independence, for their sovereignty, principles of peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation.

"True to these principles, Soviet people are affording the Yemeni people effective aid in their struggle to overcome centuries-old backwardness, to develop the economy and culture, to consolidate political independence.

"We are very glad that on many international problems, and primarily on the problem of establishing a firm and just peace in the Middle East, the positions of our countries are close. This is particularly important under the present conditions.

"After all, tension in the Middle East is not slackening. On the contrary, it is increasing. The reasons for this are clear. Indigenuous Arab lands continue to remain under the heel of the Israeli occupation forces. The legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine remain unfulfilled and this people is deprived of the opportunity to establish its own state. The security and sovereignty of the states of this region are being increasingly jeopardized. The Israeli agressor is growing more impudent because it is aware of the full support it has from its overseas patrons.

"The so-called 'strategic cooperation' between the United States and Israel means blood, destruction and sorrow for the Arabs.

"It is clear that nothing good can be expected when people, instead of extinguishing the fire of a conflict, only think of how to satiate the appetite of the imperialists. Such a policy aggravates tension in the Mediterranean, where saber-rattling is used for interference in the internal affairs of the Egyptian people, and creates a danger for the security of Libya.

"There has never been such a period in history when the policy of states, the destinies of whole peoples on all continents were manipulated so shamelessly and cynically and with such naked egoism as is being done now by the aggressive forces of imperialism.

"The stakes in this dangerous game are the threat of a nuclear world war, the prospect of the death of hundreds of millions of people. Is it possible to imagine anything more monstrous?

"But, the more aggressive the policy of imperialism, the more resolutely the people rise against it. Protest and indignation are expressed in Europe and Asia, Africa and America. The protestors are both the proples who only recently experienced the horrors of a world war and who, therefore, especially prize peace, and the peoples who, having cast off the yoke of colonialists, have learned the taste of freedom, independence and an independent policy.

"And we are firmly convinced, dear friends that by the active efforts of peace-loving countries and peoples flowing into one mighty stream, it is possible to thwart the sinister designs of the planners of a new war, to put a brake on the lovers of adventures and claimants to world supremacy, to uphold the rights of peoples and peace on earth!

"The Arab peoples have seen from their own experience that roundabout ways, separate deals with the aggressors, do not lead to a just peace. It can be said with confidence that the more united the Arabs are in their struggle for their rights, the more active will be the international support of their struggle and the sooner will the hotbed danger of war in the Middle East be extinguished.

"As to the Soviet Union, we are prepared to cooperate with all those who hold dear the ideals of justice, who want a lasting peace in the Middle East. This readiness has found practical expression in the proposal for calling an international conference on the Middle East, put forward at the 26th Congress of the CPSU. We are glad to know that this proposal meets with understanding and support from the Arab peoples.

"This is indeed a constructive alternative to Camp David: the achievement of a peaceful settlement by the collective efforts of all the interested parties, a settlement, moreover, which would not proceed at the expense of the interests of some and to the advantage of others, but for the general benefit and in the general interest.

"We believe that the Palestine Liberation Organization should also take part in such a conference, on an equal footing, alongside all the Arab countries that have a common border with Israel, and Israel itself."

"It could also be attended, alongside the Soviet Union and the United States, by other states that would represent the regions adjacent to the Middle East, say, Western Europe, North Africa and South Asia.

"Such are our proposals; they have one objection: to move, at last, off dead center the matter of a just and all-embracing settlement in the Middle East. The absence of such a settlement only meets the interests of the aggressor and foreign claimants to domination in the Arab world. The attainment of a settlement will benefit all the peoples of the Middle East as well as world peace.

"We are convinced that the future belongs to those who fight staunchly and consistently for the victory of the cause of peace and justice."

In conclusion, Leonid Brezhnev proposed a toast to President Salim, to all the Yemeni guests, to the further development of Soviet-Yemeni relations, to a just peace in the Middle East.

Salih Speech

LD272240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR today gave a dinner at the Grand Kremlin Palace in honor of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR].

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, made a speech at the dinner.

'Ali 'Abdallah Salih gave a speech in reply:

My dear friend, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; dear friends: It is with a feeling of the sympathy and longstanding, historic friendship that links us that I greet you personally and on behalf of the delegation accompanying me.

I am immeasurably happy, the president of the YAR continued, to express to you personally, my dear friend, sincere feelings of respect and friendship, deep gratitude and thanks for the exceptional cordiality, hospitality and warm reception which you showed when we set foot on the soil of your friendly and hospitable country. This expresses the strength of the bonds of friendship between the Yemeni people and the peoples of the Soviet Union.

In expressing these feelings now, we are at the same time expressing the feelings of the entire Yemeni nation, which highly values the historic relations linking it with the great Soviet people. These relations have existed for more than half a century now. Having opened one of the first pages in the history of Soviet-Arab relations, they are the most solid. The glorious revolution of 26 September 1962 strengthened and consolidated these relations, expanded the prospects for their development and showed the general direction of joint struggle for the sake of noble aims.

Our people were among the first to recognize the October Revolution and in 1928 established relations with the Soviet Union, against which plots were being woven at that time by the forces which rejected the right of peoples to freedom and self-determination.

Speaking of this step by Yemen, at the same time we point out the principled position of support which the Soviet Union took in relation to our revolution. This position will remain forever in the memory of the Yemeni people. It promoted the strengthening of the bases of friendship between the USSR and the YAR and confirmed the fact that our peoples, who are striving to affirm good, peace and friendship, can successfully advance along the road of developing bilateral relations for the good of both peoples and all mankind.

The Yemeni people, conducting a bitter and determined battle against backwardness, have won great revolutionary achievements in all fields. They will continue their struggle in the future to liquidate backwardness, to achieve all their aspirations and desires.

It is hardly necessary to mention again the high credit deserved by the role played by the peoples of the Soviet Union and their leaders, who are devoted to peace, in supporting the national liberation revolutions, confirming the principles of peaceful coexistence and friendship and striving to ensure the victory of the good cause and justice throughout the world, stressed 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Thanks to the support of all peace-loving and freedom-loving forces, in which the friendly Soviet Union is the vanguard, the Yemeni people were, through their national struggle, able to free themselves from the yoke of despotism and colonialism. Even today they continue the struggle to end division and establish Yemeni unity on firm and reliable bases in order to recover their position and play the appropriate role in defending the rights and dignity of the Arab nation, especially the rights of the Palestinian people.

The Yemeni people, like the Arab nation as a whole, highly value the principled, sincere and determined position of the Soviet Union in support of the just struggle of the Arab peoples against Israeli aggression, to liberate their lands and reestablish their rights, especially the usurped, just national rights of the Palestinian people -- their right to return, self-determination and an independent national state on Palestinian soil under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

We in the YAR, the president said, believe that continued Israeli aggression against the Arab nation and the daily acts of war carried out by the Israeli occupiers against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples threaten peace not only in the Near East, but general peace and international security.

The treacherous Israeli attack on the nuclear research center in the fraternal country of Iraq, and its continuing aggressive actions in southern Lebanon, confirm the genuine essence of the Israeli, Zionist [word indistinct] as a weapon of (?colonialism aimed at) [word indistinct] the heart of the Arab world to subvert the security and stability of the region and the world as a whole. This dictates the need for all countries of the world, with the Soviet Union in the vanguard, to step up efforts to rebuff the aggressiveness of this racist entity which is hostile to all humanity. The international community, represented by the United Nations, must do its duty and put an end to the ceaseless aggressive activities of Israel and force it to submit to international law.

The YAR has repeatedly set out its position on this issue and on the solutions imposed on the Arab nation. Any solution that ignores the basis and essence of the Middle East conflict, the Palestinian problem, will not be successful. This is precisely why the Camp David agreements have failed.

It is in this light that we view the initiatives made by the friendly Soviet Union [words indistinct] the Middle East conflict, (?as a rule) naturally where there is a general desire for peace, as a correct basis for an all-embracing settlement. The Soviet proposals concentrate attention on the core of the Middle East conflict: the Palestinian problem.

Conflicts and hotbeds of tension have unfortunately become a reality of our time, 'Ali 'Abdallan Salih continued. However, all peoples of the world are full of deep hope that these dangers will be removed. This will become possible in particular if everyone fully recognizes the fact that sincere and honest efforts are the most reliable way to achieve this great aim. Such efforts create the most favorable climate for cooperation between states in conditions of peace and peaceful coexistence.

We view in this light the movement of positive neutrality and nonalignment, insofar as it mobilizes the potential of the peoples of the Third World and organizes more effectively the noble, just struggle for the victory of the ideals of freedom.

Guided by these considerations, the YAR also rejects a foreign presence on its territory in any shape or form. The YAR opposes any type of foreign presence in (?neighboring areas), in the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

We feel that the appeal of the Soviet Union to declare this region neutral corresponds to our striving to ensure that this region remains free from international rivalry.

True to the policy of positive neutrality on the basis of mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, and observance of mutual interests, our relations with the Soviet Union have been and always will be an example of relations that are being built and developed in accordance with the above-mentioned principles. We declare again that we intend to continue giving support to peoples still subject to oppression and toiling under their whip of colonialism in their struggle for freedom and national liberation.

The YAR will continue to rebuff racism and the policy of racial discrimination, will favor halting the arms race and nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. We also support all efforts being exerted with the aim of consolidating the process of international detente.

We are deeply convinced that friendship and close relations with the Soviet Union serve the common interests of the Yemeni and Soviet peoples. Lengthy experience of development of relations between the YAR and the USSR confirms the unfailing respect of the Soviet Union for our ideals in the area of social, political and economic organization, and their respect for our national sovereignty. It is precisely for this reason that we have come to your country with a sincere desire and serious intention to develop these relations still further. We are convinced that the leaders of the Soviet Union also share this desire of ours and are striving for the same goals. We also believe that the ties of friendship between our countries will continue to strengthen, since they are based on the solid foundations of honest and selfless cooperation and our common striving for progress, development and prosperity, to ensure that good triumphs all over the world, and that peace and prosperity reign.

Our visit to the Soviet Union will be an important milestone on the path of further development and consolidation of relations between the Yemeni and Soviet peoples.

In conclusion, I want to assure you, said the YAR president, that every Yemeni remains loyal in his heart to the Soviet Union, its wise leadership and heroic Soviet people. Allow me to express cordial gratitude to my dear friend, President Leonid Brezhnev, to the party, government and people of the Soviet Union for their sincere efforts to strengthen friendly relations between the Yemeni and Soviet peoples.

'Ali 'Abdallah Salih proposed a toast to all those present, to the longstanding friendship linking our peoples, to its further strengthening and development.

The speeches by Leonid Brezhnev and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih were listened to with great attention and met with prolonged applause. The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

28 Oct Departure

LD280846 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct, TASS -- President of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has left Moscow today. He was on an official friendly visit in the Soviet Union from Monday at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers.

At the airport the president was seen off by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Brezhnev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Defence Minister Dmitriy Ustinov and other officials.

USSR-YAR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ESTABLISHED

LD280025 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct, TASS -- The "USSR-Yemen Arab Republic" Friendship Society was formed in the Soviet Union. The decision about this was adopted at a meeting that was held today at Moscow's house of friendship with peoples of foreign countries.

Opening the meeting, Zinaida Kruglova, the president of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies on behalf of the Soviet public welcomed cordially Yemen statesmen present at the meeting. They arrived in the Soviet Union together with President of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The Soviet Union, Kruglova said, always was and will remain a loyal and reliable ally of Arab peoples in their struggle for their rights.

The consolidation of united action of Arab countries on the basis of their common striving for social progress, economic independence and the strengthening of their relations with the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community assume great significance in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, said the president of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies. In this connection she pointed out that the formation of the friendship society "USSR-Yemen Arab Republic" will promote the strengthening and development of traditional ties of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Friendship between our countries dates back more than half a century, vice-president of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani said in his speech. He expressed a sincere gratitude for all-round assistance that the Soviet Union gave and is giving to the people of the Yemen Arab Republic.

The board of the "USSR-Yemen Arab Republic" Friendship Society was elected at the meeting. Aleksei Smirnov, chairman of the board of Centrosovuz of the USSR, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has been elected president of the friendship society.

U.S., SOVIET MIDEAST POLICIES COMPARED

PM081011 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 43, 23 Oct 81 pp 5-6

[D. Volskiy article: "Toward the Fateful Brink...or Away From It?"]

[Text] Events in the Near East are swiftly approaching the point beyond which the threat of war ceases to be merely a threat. The problem is not the death of A. as-Sadat, though some observers are hastening to compare the recent shots in Cairo to the 1914 Sarajevo assassination. Then, the way was opened for war in Europe; now, they claim, it has been opened for war in the Near East, since the former Egyptian president's "peace" policy was, or so they say, a stabilizing factor in the region.

In actual fact the situation is completely the reverse. It was with As-Sadat's direct participation -- you might even say on his initiative -- that timebombs were planted beneath peace in the Near East. Three years ago they were, so to speak, walled into the foundations of the Camp David accords, and now that this system is deeply cracked, if it has not yet crumbled, the explosive device is threatening to go off. Moreover, you get the impression that influential politicians in Washington, Tel Aviv and certain Arab capitals are deliberately seeking this.

As is well known, Libya is the target of particularly vocal threats. Not only America's local friends but the Americans themselves are openly threatening it with war on "its own territory." The Washington strategists are calling on Sudan and Egypt to "have a showdown with Al-Qadhdhafi" and are expediting weapons shipments to them in a clear inducement to intervention. According to NEWSWEEK, it is proposed shortly to "set up a joint military commission to help plan such operations, including a possible Egyptian invasion of Libya." But is this all that unexpected? Here is what NEWSWEEK disclosed: None other than A. as-Sadat "suggested the idea of an invasion of Libya" and "the Reagan team started talks with the Egyptians on this question back at the beginning of this year." It will be recalled that as early as possible, immediately after concluding the agreement with Israel, the former Egyptian president transferred large formations from Sinai and the Suez Canal to the border with Libya. Troops whose numerical strength exceeds that of the entire Libyan Army are now massed there.

Egypt's departure from the Arab ranks resisting the Israeli aggression gave the Begin government a free hand to expand to the northeast. With the aid of its stooge, Major Haddad, Tel Aviv grabbed a section of southern Lebanon and provoked in the spring of this year if not a war then a "state of the brink of war" with Syria. It is by no means impossible that Begin will now decide to take a risk and slip over that brink by launching, say, another adventure in Lebanon, where inter-Arab forces consisting of Syrian troops are stationed.

As early as in the first days after the assassination of As-Sadat the Israeli command and its Lebanese allies mounted operations that sharpened the tension in that "headache zone." The Washington POST is predicting that the "Israelis will stage a kind of trial" for the new Egyptian president, Mubarak. "For instance," the paper writes, "they will strike a very powerful blow against the PLO forces in Lebanon. If, despite this, Mubarak remains loyal to the normalization process, the Israelis will complete with withdrawal of their troops. Otherwise, they will not do so."

The reference is to the withdrawal of the Israeli occupying forces from the Sinai Peninsula. It is to be completed by 25 April 1982, with American troops being stationed there in the guise of so-called "multinational forces." It looks as though the Camp David process has provided the impetus for the establishment of a direct U.S. military presence in the Near East. This is probably the most dangerous of the timebombs planted there.

What it threatens is shown by the scale of the maneuvers the Americans plan to hold in November on Egyptian territory with Egyptian and Sudanese units taking part. U.S. ground, naval and air forces.... B-52 bombers loaded not with training bombs but with the real thing -- nonnuclear bombs, it is true, as the American press is emphasizing meaningfully.... Two aircraft of the AWACS military intelligence system that have already arrived in Egypt.... The 6th Fleet aircraft carrier Nimitz off Egypt's coast -- the very ship from which the fighters that attacked the Libyan Air Force took off in August.... Is that whole armada deployed for a long time? And what are its main tasks -- to support the ostentatiously planned Egyptian-Sudanese intervention against Libya and to protect the rear for new Israeli aggressive operations against Lebanon, the Palestinians, Syria? Or maybe the main target is Egypt itself, where ferment continues? This ferment is worrying the Americans, who at the same time regard President Mubarak, despite all his assurances of support for Camp David, as an "unknown quantity."

One way or another, the U.S. military presence has assumed dimensions that seriously threaten that the United States may be directly sucked into conflicts in the Near East. Especially as the buildup of this presence is not a spontaneous reaction to the death of A. as-Sadat but, as we have seen, the result of the policy of separate deals and of cobbling together blocs which Washington has long pursued. As recently as 11 October, Secretary of State A. Haig formulated his administration's goals as follows: "We Americans intend to continue (?) to play a leading role in the region."

The secretary of state was naturally unable to explain on what grounds these claims are being made. A. Haig uttered his ritual phrase in response to the comments of an American journalist who had asked with a naive air: "Mr Secretary, let's look at the situation in the region that's emerged in the last couple of years. The shah has been deposed, President as-Sadat has been killed.... Doesn't this mean it's fatal to be a friend of the United States in the Near East?"

Of course, you cannot equate the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran as a result of a people's uprising with the current events in Egypt. Nevertheless, there is something in common. In both cases Washington and its stooges were opposed not only by progressive circles but also by those whom people in the West call "Islamic fundamentalists." Yet for a long time cartoonists have been portraying American politicians wearing turbans and holding the Koran! Washington is still continuing its attempts to place the Muslim movement in its own service. But it is managing to find a common language only with those who speculate on Islam for self-seeking purposes -- for instance, the Afghan counter-revolutionaries and their Pakistani patrons. Overall, the gulf between the Muslim world and the United States is widening. For understandable reasons.

First, the patronages of Israeli expansion profoundly angers all devotees of Islam, and especially the Arabs, of course. By refusing to influence Tel Aviv over the Palestinian issue and thereby still further discrediting As-Sadat's policy of rapprochement with the occupiers, Washington itself effectively undermined As-Sadat's position and prevented other conservative Arab leaders from joining Camp David.

Second, the Arab world, like all developing countries, is coming up against counter-attacks by American imperialism in various fields: military, political, economic, ideological and cultural. The Americans' attempts -- albeit sometimes unconscious -- to impose their own customs, ideas and system of values evoke natural opposition among Muslims committed to tradition. What is for imperialism a still more alarming tendency is emerging. It is no accident that portraits of President an-Nasir, whose legacy many representatives of the new generation see as an example of the true defense of national interests, can nowadays once again be seen increasingly often in bazaars in Arab states.

Under these conditions Reagan's Washington has gradually reached the conclusion that the main gamble in Near East affairs must be on Israel and its military machine. September saw the conclusion of the so-called "strategic alliance" with Tel Aviv, which envisages, in particular, siting in Israel Pentagon bases and weapons dumps for the American Rapid Deployment Force. This alarmed the Arab world, but that was not all. The United States was faced with yet another problem: the Begin government, already pretty presumptuous, felt it was a unique ally, and it began to dictate terms to the Americans. Matters reached the point where Tel Aviv agreed, for instance, to station U.S. warplanes at its airfields only in semidismantled form, so that Israeli specialists would rapidly assemble them in the event of a crisis. Surely it is clear that this would signify a move toward Israeli Government control of U.S. strategy? At the same time Israel is seeking to block those schemes of Washington's that it believes do not correspond to its own interests. It is doing this, via its lobby, with some success, as shown by the recent rejection by the House of Representatives and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the deal to sell the AWACS to Saudi Arabia.

As we can see, the Reagan administration has clearly gotten tangled in the snares that it and its predecessors had set out for others in the Near East. The present willful U.S. aggressiveness in the region, the switch to power plays involving the large-scale use of troops, the it'll-be-a-walkover rhetoric -- these are all signs not of strength and confidence but of the intrinsic feeblesness of the [American] policy and the unattainability of imperial goals.

Indeed, if we are to believe the U.S. President's statement that he has "no intention of using even a single American in combat operations" in the Near East, why then bother to stage the giant cowboy show involving the transfer of various military hardware and thousands of servicemen to the region?

In order to show the flag and the uniform? A uniform one sight of which makes nine out of ten Arabs feel indignant? And, if we are not to believe the aforementioned statement by R. Reagan, then it looks as though the United States is intending -- to call a spade a spade -- to conquer the Near East, and to conquer it in the most direct sense of the word. For instance, to occupy Libyan, Iranian or even Saudi oilfields, which is something experts close to the current administration have long been talking about. These experts obviously have a short memory, otherwise they would remember the experience acquired by the Americans in Vietnam before advocating further interventionist adventures.

However, when you objectively analyze the situation in the Near East it is easy to see that there is also a road leading in the diametrically opposite direction -- toward a comprehensive Near East settlement. The determination to achieve such a settlement through combined efforts was reaffirmed at the 20 October meeting in Moscow between L.I. Brezhnev and PLO leader Y. 'Arafat. It was emphasized at the meeting that "a real constructive path to such a settlement, both sides believe, is opened up by the proposal put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress for the convening of an international conference on the Near East with all interested parties, the PLO included, taking part." Moscow is prepared to work for this aim in cooperation with everybody who shows an interest in success. The Soviet Union has no prejudice against any Near Eastern states, Egypt in particular. In his message to President H. Mubarak, L. I. Brezhnev noted: "Your readiness to improve relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union in the interests of our countries' people and of establishing just peace in the Near East will always meet with understanding and support from the Soviet side."

Despite the aggressive course of Washington and its few Near Eastern satellites, the trend toward the establishment of a just peace lives on. It may even be thought to be gathering strength. We will not overestimate the positive aspects. The constructive approach toward Near Eastern affairs is a long way from having prevailed yet. Nevertheless, we would like to hope that the present deterioration in the situation will have a sobering effect on Washington, Tel Aviv and rightwing Arab circles. The danger of an unpredictable escalation is all too clear! A danger that ought also to dispel the illusions of those who think that the Near East hotbed of war can be preserved. Life shows that it cannot be preserved. Smoldering coals inevitably produce flames. And there is only one way to extinguish those smoldering coals -- to restore justice.

U.S. MANEUVERS CALLED PRELUDE TO INTERVENTION

GF271652 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Commentary by Radio Moscow commentator Boris Ponomarev]

[Excerpts] U.S. military bases are not only a source of danger for the peoples of Europe, but now in the aftermath of Anwar as-Sadat's demise the U.S. administration is trying to impose its control directly on Egypt and other Arab states in which the United States has acquired new bases. It is for this reason that large-scale U.S. military maneuvers are scheduled to take place at the beginning of next month in Egypt, Sudan, Oman and Somalia under the (?classified) name of "Bright Star." This can be deemed a general rehearsal for the utilization of the so-called military action groups, the (?Rapid Deployment Force).

In fact, these forces have been positioned for U.S. military intervention. The Far East, Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean are of special importance in U.S. military strategy and a network of its bases is spread throughout South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Australia and Micronesia.

EGYPT-ISRAEL AUTONOMY DISCUSSIONS VIEWED

LD280022 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1810 GMT 27 Oct 81

["Contrary to the Interests of the Palestinians" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct (TASS) -- The latest round of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on so-called "Palestinian autonomy" has ended in Tel Aviv.

Like all preceding rounds of these negotiations, which have been held since May 1979 within the framework of Camp David, with U.S. experts taking part, this round has yielded no concrete results whatsoever. Particularly convincing evidence of this is given by Israeli Prime Minister Begin's admission that the negotiations has "come to a dead end" and that "there had been no changes in the sides' positions." Nevertheless, in spite of the obvious facts there is talk in Washington of a certain "progress," and attempts are made to create the impression that the drawn-out fruitless discussions will lead to "positive steps forward." It is noticeable that these attempts, aimed at rescuing the Camp David "peace" process -- the bankruptcy of which became particularly evident after the assassination of Egyptian President as-Sadat -- are being made not long before the convening of the next Arab summit conference in the Moroccan town of Fes in November.

Washington, depicting its desires as reality, is stubbornly trying to foist upon the Arabs the failed Camp David path and to break the blockade around Egypt, which has ended up in profound isolation. At the same time, the United States is exerting crude pressure on Egypt to prevent its departure from the proimperialist, capitulatiory path of As-Sadat, the U.S. puppet who betrayed the interests of the Palestinians' struggle for national self-determination.

At the meeting to be held next week in Cairo, the participants in the negotiations intend to concentrate their attention on the matter of conducting elections to the puppet "autonomy council" of the Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip.

However, this maneuver by the partners in the separate deal is also doomed to failure, since the population of the occupied territories decisively rejects both the "autonomy" plan and the detested Israeli occupying regime. The Palestinians, of course, boycott any elections to the puppet "autonomy council."

The essence of the notorious "Palestinian autonomy" has undergone no changes whatsoever. Just as before, it boils down to total denial of the legitimate right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and creation of their own state. The "autonomy" plan, as Shamir, the Israeli foreign minister, flatly stated, in no measure provides for the establishment of a Palestinian state, of which "there can be no question." In Israel it is stressed that even in the event of an agreement being reached on "autonomy," Israeli troops will remain in the occupied territories "for security purposes."

In other words, the farce of "autonomy" for the Palestinians being played out by the participants in the Camp David deal is no more than an attempt to perpetuate the regime of Israeli occupation of Arab lands, to get away from a genuine solution to the Palestinian problem, without which a just and all-embracing settlement of the Middle East conflict is impossible.

TASS: SINAI FORCE TO DIVIDE MIDDLE EAST

LD271702 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 27 Oct 81

["Middle East: Within the Gunsight of NATO and ANZUS" -- TASS headline by TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct, TASS -- Prime Minister Muldoon of New Zealand stated in Wellington today that his government agreed in principle to participate in the so-called 'multinational forces' which are being knocked together by the United States in Sinai and expects only some explanations. Last week Prime Minister Fraser of Australia also announced that he would send Australian troops to Sinai, provided British and Canadian contingents are included in the 'multinational forces'.

Only recently, in particular, at the latest ANZUS council session in Wellington in June this year, the leaders of Australia and New Zealand dissociated themselves from the provocative action being undertaken by Washington in the Middle East. Today, as we see, the participants in the bloc of ANZUS, which comprises Australia, New Zealand and the USA, have been readied, so to say, to send their troops to the Middle East, which is thousands of miles away from their shores. It is rightful to say that this time it is a question of coordinated actions of the military bloc of ANZUS.

For their part, members of another military aggressive bloc -- NATO -- such as Britain, Italy and some others, also expressed 'readiness' to send their troops to Sinai on the plea that that would expedite the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Sinai Peninsula. If Western politicians' propagandist subterfuges are left aside, it is seen in all obviousness that two military aggressive blocs -- NATO and ANZUS -- headed by the United States are focusing their activities on the region with a view to establishing in it an undivided domination of the USA and its closest Western allies. In other words, a kind of Middle East version of a new imperialist alliance seeking to divide the Middle East into spheres of influence is being formed against the Arab peoples to Washington's scenario.

The further aggravation of the situation in the Middle East is resultant of the aggressive policy of the USA and Israel patronized by it. The authorities of Tel Aviv in actual fact practise the policy of splitting Arab peoples and annexing Arab lands. Today, as never before, the Middle East is in need of achieving an all-embracing settlement and it is essential to resolve the question not by sending new military contingents there but on the basis of negotiations with due regard for the interests of all the sides. As has been repeatedly emphasized by Soviet Union, a real way to such an all-embracing settlement would be opened by the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

MORDVINOV, CEMA DELEGATION ARRIVE IN IRAQ

For the INA account of the visit to Iraq by the CEMA delegation lead by Vladimir Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, see page E 3 of the 26 October Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT. For the Baghdad radio account of the meeting with Iraqi Industry and Minerals Minister Tahir at-Tawfiq, see page E 4 of the 28 October Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

U.S. SEEKS CONTINUED WHITE DOMINATION OF NAMIBIA

LD262226 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Commentary by Moscow radio observer Aleksandr Lebedev]

[Text] The so-called contact group for Namibia is visiting several African countries. On it are the United States, Great Britain, West Germany, France and Canada. The United States will be represented by Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker, who has started talks with some African leaders.

A plan for a truly just settlement of the problem of Namibia has been worked out by the United Nations. It provides for the withdrawal from Namibia of the South African occupation troops, the release of all political prisoners and the holding of democratic elections under international supervision. The United Nations recognizes as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people the South West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, which is fighting heroically against the South African occupants. The United States is said to be insisting on certain constitutional guarantees for the white minority in Namibia holding dominating positions in the economic and political life of the country.

Washington is also trying to present as the real representatives of the Namibian people the puppet leaders who have come to power with the help of the South African occupation troops. Actually the United States wants to perpetuate the domination in Namibia of a handful of white planters and is trying to make representatives of the other Western powers on the contact group take an active part in that. The support of the United States only makes the racists more insolent, and at present Pretoria has started in Namibia a real colonial war against the local population.

Namibia is divided into a police zone and the Bantustans patterned after what the racists have in South Africa itself. Each of the Bantustans, on its part, is divided into the guarded villages where people are unable to provide for themselves or their families. In the past few months the racists have become clearly much more aggressive. The Pretoria rulers organized a large-scale armed aggression against Angola in which thousands of civilians have already died. That is how the leaders of the racist regime have reacted to a policy of closer relations between Washington and South Africa conducted by the Reagan administration.

What stands behind that policy is quite clear. Over a third of the Namibian territory has been handed over to foreign corporations as concessions and they make huge profits by mercilessly exploiting the cheap, almost free, labor of the Africans. Besides, the American strategists regard the territory of Namibia as a beachhead for struggling against those independent African countries which follow a course that is not to the liking of Washington.

SOVIET-AFRICAN SCIENTIFIC, POLITICAL CONFERENCE

PM281037 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 43, 23 Oct 81 pp 18-20

[A. Stepanov report: "Soviet Union and Africa; Dialogue in Hotel Kosmos"]

[Excerpts] How would the Soviet Union like to see Africa? "The way Africans themselves want to see it -- peaceful, independent, prosperous! After all, Africa is the sphere of vital interests of Africans themselves and of no one else." That remark by L.I. Brezhnev was the leitmotiv of the Soviet-African scientific and political conference "for peace and social progress" held in Moscow 13-16 October and organized on the initiative of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Africa Institute.

The participants were greatly interested in the report by P.Ya. Koshelev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, on the results of and prospects for Soviet-African economic relations.

The USSR bases its economic relations with African states -- as it does, incidentally, with all other states -- on strict observance of the partner's rights, absolute respect for his sovereignty and a desire for mutual advantage, he declared. I will not conceal that the country of victorious socialism pursues definite aims in the process. We seek to promote progressive processes in the economy and policy of liberated countries and to strengthen the alliance between the world socialist system and the national liberation movement and mutual understanding and peace among peoples.

Take Soviet-African trade relations. In the last decade our country's trade turnover with Africa has doubled and totaled R2 billion in 1980.

The USSR supplies machines, equipment and other goods, mostly items for production purposes, at prices below Western prices, thereby helping the partners to lesson their dependence on the world capitalist market in a vitally important sphere, and buys the output of their farming and young national industry. But trade is not the whole story.

In economic and technical cooperation with the developing countries, the USSR gives priority to developing the state sector. This helps to implement socioeconomic transformations and strengthens the state's position in the struggle against foreign monopolies. I would also like to note the long-term and comprehensive nature of our cooperation, which makes it possible gradually to form large economic territorial production complexes.

Our country has commissioned 280 projects in Africa, including more than 100 enterprises in the power industry, metallurgy, the mining industry and machine building.... Over 100,000 people work in those projects. Here is a characteristic detail: Projects in the production sphere account for over three-fourths of the total volume of cooperation. As a comparison, I can tell you that production enterprises constitute only 15-40 percent of the aid granted by the West to developing countries, and in any case those enterprises are 70-80 percent dependent on imports of semifinished goods and subassemblies from abroad.

If you assess the potential that has been and is being created in developing countries with the USSR's assistance in just three sectors (the power industry, ferrous metallurgy and oil extraction) at this year's world prices, it exceeds $25 billion per year. That shows the untenability of bourgeois propaganda's claims about the "insignificant" amount of USSR economic aid to young states.

Lately, P.Ya. Koshelev continued, the progressive form of cooperation represented by barter deals has been developing increasingly widely. Output from jointly constructed enterprises constitutes 20-25 percent of the USSR's imports from all the developing countries. Our country gives socialist-oriented states great assistance in the planning sphere. The problem of food self-sufficiency is very acute in Africa.
In the light of this, the USSR is taking part in constructing about 100 agricultural facilities on the African Continent and is cooperating successfully with a number of countries in the development of sea fishing. And if you take education, Soviet specialists have trained 150,000 skilled workers actually at our cooperation projects in Africa. And surely it is indicative that our country is helping create about 130 educational establishments on the continent.

During the 11th 5-Year Plan the USSR will take part in constructing a full-cycle metallurgical plant in Nigeria, coal mines in Mozambique, hydroelectric power stations and power lines in Angola and Ethiopia, mining enterprises in the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Angola, Ethiopia and Madagascar, and major industrial and power industry projects in Libya and Morocco, and in creating a number of agricultural projects.

The Soviet Union would like to expand this practice in every possible way, but it is forced to carry the heavy burden of maintaining the military balance with the opposing imperialist forces which are fueling the situation and threatening a global thermonuclear catastrophe. This naturally cannot but limit our potential, P.Ya. Koshelev said in conclusion.

It cannot be said that there were no disputes at the conference. The spectrum of opinions expressed, for instance, on development models was extremely broad: from "planned liberalization" to socialist orientation. But the main point is that the invalidity was demonstrated of the private-ownership "free enterprise" model which the West foists on African states. Considerable attention was paid to studying the development experience of progressive African regimes and the socialist countries' economic practice. At the same time the need to apply this experience creatively in the light of each country's specific conditions was pointed out.

The days of intensive and fruitful work are over. What are the main results of that work? The conference's final statement stresses that the viewpoints of the Soviet and African participants coincide or are similar on practically all the questions discussed. This applies primarily to the main question -- the preservation of peace.

I would like to highlight the thesis voiced in a number of the speeches: It is not liberation processes that create a threat to international security, but attempts to suppress them and to prevent the peoples from being complete masters in their foreign and domestic affairs. The conference graphically demonstrated that great progress has been achieved in Soviet-African relations and that there are considerable reserves for their further development. The common opinion of the participants is this: Such meetings must become a good tradition.

BREZHNEV GREETS PRESIDENT OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA

LD272240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state and government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, a telegram in which he has conveyed to him and the friendly people of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea congratulations and wishes for success on the occasion of the country's national independence day.

In a telegram of reply Obiang Nguema Mbazogo has expressed profound gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE SENDS MESSAGE TO ANGOLA

AB271255 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The president of the Angolan League for Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples, Comrade Queley da Cruz, has received a message from the Presidium of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Afro-Asian People in which the committee has expressed solidarity to the Angolan people in the struggle against racist South Africa and its outlawed policy of apartheid.

In the message, the Soviet presidium committee has also congratulated the Angolan people for the fifth anniversary of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola.

U.S. COORDINATES SUPPRESSION IN EL SALVADOR

LD272107 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 27 Oct 81

[By TASS commentator Stanislav Vargulevich]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct, TASS -- With a reference to sources in the U.S. State Department Washington POST reports today that a U.S. helicopter with "American military advisers" on board opened fire on a group of peasants in El Salvador. According to the newspaper, El Savador military authorities ordered an "inquiry" into the incident.

The hypocricy of these promises is apparent. What "inquiry" can there be if U.S. advisers participated directly many times in military operations against Salvadoran patriots, if a constant, though camouflaged, escalation of the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Salvador on the side of the bloody junta is taking place?

The Reagan administration already sent to Elsalvador several hundreds of "military advisers". According to the information of democratic organisations of El Salvador, they make up no less than 15 percent of the total number of officers of the junta's regular army. Training the junta's army in operations against guerrillas, they organise massacres of unarmed people, participate in operations against insurgents, assume the functions of commanders and, as it can be seen, open fire on peaceful people from helicopters.

Meanwhile the Salvadoran junta that unleashed the war against its own people, demands that the Reagan administration increase still more the military aid, and send, specifically, another 200 U.S. "advisers". When Duarte visited the United States late in September, he was pressing for new loans. He made it plain that the U.S. aid to a sum of 161 million dollars that the junta will receive this year is not sufficient for it, that it needs another 300 million. The junta ordered various military equipment, from bullet-proof vests to armoured carriers and helicopters. All this equipment with the hallmark "Made in the USA" is supplied to one of the most brutal regimes that is guilty of committing more than 30,000 political murders over the past 20 months.

While the Reagan administration tries to deny accusations of "Vietnamization" of the conflict in El Salvador, it is drawing other puppet regimes of Central America in the participation in suppressing the popular uprising in El Salvador. The United States is specifically preparing an outright armed intervention against the Salvadoran people by the forces of Guatemala and Honduras. According to the same Washington POST, representatives of those countries visited El Salvador last week. An agreement was formed on the creation of a military alliance between them and the Salvadoran junta. Guatemala and Honduras already concentrated major troops contingents on the borders with El Salvador. Army units of those countries already participated in punitive operations against the Salvadoran rebels.

Washington is trying to create the impression that it is uninvolved in this collusion of Central American dictatorships. But these assurances will not mislead anyone. As the Washington POST writes today, the United States is most involved in the coordination of efforts of these regimes. A remarkable admission, indeed.

CHERNENKO RECEIVES SANDINIST LEADER ARCE

LD261914 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Oct, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko today received coordinator of the Political Commission of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua Bayardo Arce. They had an exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest.

OUTGOING MEXICAN ENVOY CALLS ON KUZNETSOV

PM261257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador's Reception"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Antonio Carrillo Flores, Mexican ambassador to the Soviet Union, in the Kremlin on 16 October in connection with his coming departure for home.

Talks were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

JAMAICAN BAUXITE MISSION VISITS MOSCOW

FL221733 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 18 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, CANA -- A high level Jamaican bauxite mission is in Moscow holding talks with Soviet officials on the possibility of selling the Soviets a million tons of ore annually, the Jamaica DAILY NEWS reported.

The team comprises the chairman of the Jamaica Bauxite Institute (JBI), Hugh Hart, executive director, Dr. Carlton Davis and the chairman of the state-owned Jamaica Bauxite Mining Company, Al Webb.

Jamaica sells the Soviet Union 50,000 tons of alumina annually under a four-year deal which expires in 1983.

The Jamaican team is due to return over the weekend, according to the newspaper's report.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER APEARANCES 3-27 OCT

Kirilenko, Solomentsev; 23 Oct

LD241238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] A festive soiree devoted to Motor Transport Workers' Day was held in Moscow today. The profession's day will be marked on Sunday. The presidium included Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, production front-rankers and representatives of the capital's public. A report was delivered by Trubitsyn, RSFSR minister of motor transport. Those assembled gave the assurance that developing and improving socialist competition in the industry, they will devote all their energies, knowledge and experience to fulfilling the intensive tasks of the 5-year plan.

Romanov Speaks in Leningrad

LD241204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] A monument to Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinskiy was unveiled today in Leningrad. Here is our correspondent's report:

[Begin recording] The veil falls and before the eyes of those assembled stands the great figure of the ardent revolutionary Feliks Edmundovich. He is depicted at full height with a cape thrown over his shoulders. His figure is leaning forward. The monument of the closest comrade in arms and true pupil of the great Lenin and one of leaders of the October armed uprising has been erected near the headquarters of October in Smolnyy, an area which carries Dzerzhinskiy's name. Delegations of workers: veterans of the Communist Party, Civil and Fatherland Wars; old Chekists and border guards came to the solemn unveiling ceremony; thousands of people from Leningrad also assembled for the ceremony. Grigoriy Vasilevich Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the party's Leningrad Obkom, spoke at the ceremony.

[Romanov] Extremely little time divides us from the day when the Soviet people will solemnly celebrate the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It is deeply symbolic that on the eve of this national celebration, a monument is being unveiled in the town which is the cradle of October to one of the greatest comrades in arms and pupils of great Lenin, Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinskiy. Erected by the decision of the party's Central Committee, this monument to the courageous knight of the revolution constitutes additional evidence of the Soviet people's deep loyalty to the ideas and precepts of Lenin and their great devotion to the cause of the party which he founded. Unveiling this monument today to the glorious representative and remarkable cohort of the Leninist guard of Bolsheviks, we note with pride that their cause is unswervingly and consistently embodied in the general course of our party and in the practical activity of its Central Committee and Politburo, led by the eminent fighter for the ideals of communism and peace on the earth, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [End recording]

Shevardnadze Addresses Workers

WA221200 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 3 October carries on pages 1 and 2 a 4,000-word speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, at a republic meeting of Pioneer and Komsomol workers.

Also participating in the republic-wide conference were A.V. Fedulova, Komsomol secretary and chairman of the Central Council of the All-Union Pioneer Organization imeni Lenin; F. Ye. Shtykalo, USSR deputy minister of education; and V.Yu. Kulayev, Komsomol sector leader. In his address to the Pioneer and Komsomol workers, Shevardnadze mentioned that they were "highly principled and honorable people who support those measures undertaken by the Georgian CP Central Committee and all party organizations to create a healthy moral-political atmosphere in the republic, to overcome all types of negative phenomena and bourgeois remnants in the consciousness of people and to resist that cursed and dangerous enemy which arises in any educational activity -- formalism and red tape." Shevardnadze also said that in conferring with several members of the Politburo of the Georgian CP Central Committee, it was decided that the Georgian CP Central Committee should issue a special decree on improving the activity of republic Pioneer organizations. E.A. Shevardnadze went on to thank L. I. Brezhnev for his interest in the republic and noted that Brezhnev emphasized the importance of Pioneer work. Shevardnadze pointed out the deficiencies in republic Pioneer and Komsomol work -- concerning the material technical base of such institutions, "even the best of them often experience a critical need for the most basic items." He noted that there are also many deficiencies in the state of physical-culture training of such organizations and emphasized the need to associate physical training with military-patriotic work, especially among adolescents and school children. Shevardnadze deplored the fact that the level of juvenile crimes in the republic was still very high, and he noted that there were cases where even Pioneers and Komsomol members committed such acts. The first secretary of the Georgian SSR concluded his speech by thanking the Komsomol and Pioneer workers for their role in bringing up the republic's youth.

Demichev, Shevardvadze; 25 Oct

LD251422 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Summary] Every autumn the people of Tbilisi mark the people's holiday of their town. Today, celebrations are taking place in all streets of the town, with singing and dancing in the streets. The center of the celebration is the old town where dance ensembles and theaters are performing in the squares.

"Present at the celebrations were Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of culture; and Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee."

Shevardnadze, Demichev; 26 Oct

LD262052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] A joint plenum of the board of the USSR and Georgian Composers Unions, devoted to the tasks of figures in the art of music in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, was held in Tbilisi today. Representatives of the country's music public, and foreign guests, were welcomed by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. Khrennikov, first secretary of the USSR Composers Union board; (Barchanikidze), first secretary of the Georgian Composers Union board; and others who spoke emphasized that modern music profoundly reflects the subjects of patriotism and labor creation.

The mutual enrichment of national cultures has become a law of the development of artistic life in our country. It was stressed that Soviet composers, inspired by the decisions of the 26th party congress see a lofty duty in creating new significant works devoted to our contemporaries.

Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture, spoke at the plenum. The plenum mapped our measures directed toward the further widening and deepening of cooperation between figures in musical culture of all the union republics.

Demichev Sees Swedish Ballet

PM261147 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 6

["Swedish Ballet in Moscow" report under the rubric "News Reports from Readers, IZVESTIYA Correspondents and TASS"]

[Excerpts] The Swedish Royal Opera Ballet troupe began guest performances in Moscow on 13 October. On the Bolshoy Theater stage the guests performed the ballet "Manon" to the music of J. Massenet, with choreography by K. MacMillan. The Swedish artists, who have already performed in Leningrad and Riga, will also acquaint the capital's audience with a program of one-act ballets.

The Bolshoy Theater performance was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of cultrue, and C. de Geer, Swedish ambassador to the USSR.

Aliyev Presents Award

LD241232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Today in Baku a festive soiree was devoted to the 70th birthday of Azerbaijani People's Writer Ibragimov.

Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, awarded Ibragimov the Order of Lenin and the Gold Hammer and Sickle Medal, which he earned for great services to the development of Soviet literature, for creative public activity and in connection with his birthday.

Zimyanin Attends RSFSR Congress

LD271430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The 14th Congress of the All-Russia Theatrical Society has begun at the Hall of Columns in the Council of the Union in Moscow today. The presiding body includes Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Shajro, chief of the Culture Department of the CPSU Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; prominent personalities in the world of theater; representatives of party and administrative organizations. A report on behalf of the society's board was read by its chairman, Tsarev, People's Artist of the USSR.

SOVIET BAPTIST ARRESTED BY AUTHORITIES

NC251650 Paris AFP in English 1624 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Oct (AFP) -- A Soviet woman Baptist who has been asking for several years for official permission to leave the Soviet Union because she was not able to practise her faith freely here has been arrested in Kiev, a dissident source said here today.

The source said the woman, Mrs Nadezhda Lebedeva, aged 54, was arrested last Thursday after police searched the one-room apartment where she lives with her husband and four children. She has several times requested an exit visa for the United States and been refused each time.

CSA 9-MONTH INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE FIGURES

PM271249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 81 p 1

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "The March of Industry: On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan by Soviet Industry for the First 9 Months of 1981"]

[Text] In January-September, implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and competing to increase the efficiency and the standard of work, industrial workers further increased production and improved technical and economic indicators.

The plan for the total volume of production was fulfilled. Industrial production was 3.3 percent up on the corresponding period last year. Labor productivity increased 2.6 percent, accounting for more than four-fifths of the increased production. The prime cost of production was reduced and profits increased.

The fulfillment of the plan for production volume and the rate of increased production and labor productivity is broken down by individual ministries and union republics as follows:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of 9-Month Plan for Production Volume	First 9 Months of 1981 as a Percentage of First 9 Months of 1980	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and electrification	100.9	102	100.3
Petroleum industry	100.6	101	98
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	100.2	103	102
Gas industry	103	107	105
Coal industry	98	99.3	98
Ferrous metallurgy	99	100.7	99.7
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.5	100.2	99.6
Chemical industry	100.2	105	104
Mineral fertilizer production	101	109	107
Power machine building	101	103	102
Heavy and transport machine building	100.1	103	103
Electrical equipment industry	100.4	105	105
Chemical and petroleum machine building	101	103	103
Machine tool and toolbuilding industry	100.8	106	105
Instrument making, automation equipment and control systems	102	106	107
Automotive industry	99.5	104	104
Tractor and agricultural machine building	101	103	103
Machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production	102	111	108
Construction, road and municipal machine building	100.9	102	103
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	101	105	106
Timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry	99.1	103	103

Construction materials industry	99.4	102	102
Light industry	100.4	102	103
Food industry	102	104	104
Fruit and vegetable farming	101	100.2	100.9
Meat and dairy industry	100.7	99.7	99.5
Fish industry	103	102	103
Procurements	103	101	99.8
Medical industry	100.7	107	107
Main administration of the microbiological industry	97	108	105

Union Republics (Including Industry Under Union-Level Jurisdiction	Percentage Fulfillment of 9-Month Plan for Production Volume	First 9 Months of 1981 as a Percentage of First 9 Months of 1980	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
RSFSR	100.4	102.8	102.7
Ukrainian SSR	100	103	102.3
Belorussian SSR	101	104.3	102.8
Uzbek SSR	102	107	104
Kazakh SSR	101	103.6	102.1
Georgian SSR	102	105.1	103.7
Azerbaijan SSR	103	107	105.7
Lithuanian SSR	101	104.4	103.8
Moldavian SSR	100.8	102.3	100.5
Latvian SSR	101	102.7	103
Kirgiz SSR	102	106.1	105.3
Tadzhik SSR	102	107.4	103.5
Armenian SSR	103	107.4	103.5
Turkmen SSR	103	101.4	99.1
Estonian SSR	102	102.4	102.8

Production of the Most Important Types of Output Totaled:

	Produced in First 9 Months of 1981	First 9 Months of 1981 as a Percentage of First 9 Months of 1980
Electricity -- billion kilowatt hours	969	102
Petroleum (including gas condensate) -- million tons	455	101
Gas -- billion cubic meters	342	107
Coal -- million tons	528	98
Steel -- million tons	112	100.1
Rolled ferrous metal (finished) -- million tons	77.8	100
Steel pipes -- million tons	13.6	99.6
Iron ore -- million tons	183	100
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent) -- million tons	19.8	105
Chemical plant-protection agents (standard units) -- thousand tons	379	105
Sulfuric acid -- million tons	17.8	104
Caustic soda -- million tons	2.1	100.5
Synthetic resins and plastics -- million tons	3.0	111

Chemical fibers and yarns -- thousand tons	919	105
Motor vehicle tires -- millions	45.1	99.8
Turbines -- million kilowatts	11.8	81
Turbine generators -- million kilowatts	9.6	79
AC electric motors -- million kilowatts	39.5	102
Metal-cutting machine tools -- million rubles	1,544	105
of which, those with digital program control -- thousands	7.5	112
Forge and press machinery -- million rubles	459	107
Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts -- billion rubles	4.2	106
Computer equipment and spare parts -- billion rubles	3.7	113
Petroleum apparatus -- million rubles	151	95
Chemical equipment and spare parts -- million rubles	539	97
Manufacturing equipment and spare parts for light and food industry -- million rubles	1,032	104
Mainline diesel locomotives -- million horsepower	2.8	96
Mainline electric locomotives -- million horsepower	2.7	102
Mainline freightcars -- thousands	45.3	96
Motor vehicles -- thousands	1,630	99.1
of which:		
Trucks	581	99
Passenger cars	985	99.3
Tractors -- thousands	416	100.5
Agricultural machinery -- billion rubles	2.1	103
Machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production -- billion rubles	1.6	103
Grain-harvesting combines -- thousands	77.9	89
Cotton-harvesting combines -- thousands	7.2	104
Excavators -- thousands	31.6	100.5
Commercial timber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements) -- million cubic meters (trimmed)	209	99
Paper -- million tons	4.1	102
Cement -- million tons	95.4	101
Precast ferroconcrete -- million cubic meters of articles	92	101
Slate -- billion standard tiles	5.6	102
Textiles of all types -- billion square meters	8.2	101
Sewn articles -- billion rubles	17.3	104
Knitted underwear and outerwear -- billion items	1.2	101
Leather footwear -- million pairs	545	99.1
Meat (industrial output) -- million tons	6.8	101
Sausage products -- million tons	2.3	99.5
Edible fish products including canned fish -- billion rubles	3.9	103
Animal oil -- million tons	1.0	95

Wholemilk produce in milk equivalent -- million tons	19.6	101
Margarine produce -- thousand tons	980	106
Vegetable oil -- million tons	1.7	95
Confectionery -- million tons	2.9	102
Canned foods -- billion standard cans	12.0	103
Clocks and watches -- millions	51.3	104
China and earthenware and enamel dishes -- million rubles	576	104
High-grade crockery (glass and crystal) -- million rubles	789	111
Radio receivers -- millions	6.5	102
Television sets -- millions	6.1	108
of which, color sets	2.0	120
Refrigerators -- millions	4.5	103
Washing machines -- millions	2.9	103
Motorcycles and motor scooters -- thousands	797	98
Furniture -- billion rubles	4.7	105

The 9-month plan was overfulfilled for the extraction of gas and the production of chemical plant-protection agents, agricultural machinery and machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production, instruments, automation equipment and computer equipment, sewn articles, furniture, high-grade crockery and clocks and watches.

Individual production associations and enterprises failed to fulfill both the plans for the overall volume of output, labor productivity growth, the reduction of output prime cost and for accumulations, and the targets of the scientific and technical programs. The plan for the extraction of coal and the production of finished rolled ferrous metals, sulfuric acid, chemical fibers and yarns, freight cars, motor vehicles, cement, textiles, leather footwear, meat animal oil, refrigerators and several other types of output was not fulfilled. The production associations and enterprises of the Ministries of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry; Heavy and Transport Machine Building; Electrical Equipment; Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood processing; and Light Industries failed to ensure fully the delivery of output to consumers in compliance with concluded contracts and adopted work schedules.

The retooling and modernization of existing enterprises and shops continued. The production of over 2,000 new types of industrial output was assimilated and started up and a number of obsolete articles were removed from production. The proportion of output of the highest quality increased.

Work was launched at enterprises to implement the measures outlined by party and government decisions for saving and making rational use of resources.

The industrial workers are implementing measures to make fuller use of reserves, eliminate existing shortcomings and increase the production of output and improve its quality.

[Signed] USSR Central Statistical Administration

RSFSR CSA SUMMARIZES AUTUMN FIELDWORK FIGURES

LD272330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] has summarized its figures on the progress of autumn fieldwork. Farms in Uralskiy Rayon, Ulyanovskay, Gorkovskaya, Ivanovskaya and many other oblasts have successfully completed autumn plowing. About 69 million hectares have now been plowed. In the North Caucasus Region winter sowing is coming to an end. In the republic as a whole over 22 million hectares are sown with winter crops. Now it is vital to increase the pace in order not to allow any losses. In the Far East and in the North Caucasus Regions there remains a substantial quantity of soya to be harvested. Sunflower threshing is being drawn out on the farms of Bashkiriya, Dagestan, and in Lipetskaya and Tambovskaya Oblasts. A large part of the crop is still out in the sugar beet fields of Gorkovskaya, Bryanskaya, and Kurskaya Oblasts. The corn harvest is proceeding slowly in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the middle and lower Volga and in Voronezhskaya Oblast. It is also essential to speed up the procurement of corn seed for the state stocks.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 27 OCT

LD280150 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 27 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

The farms in Tadzhikistan have overfulfilled the annual plan for procuring coarse fodder. More than 1.5 million tons of hay, silage and straw have been stored. (1130 GMT)

Farms in Belorussia completed the sugar beet harvest on an area of over 50,000 hectares. (1200 GMT)

BELORUSSIAN CP DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

PM261047 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the Belorussian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The Belorussian CP Central Committee, with the participation of obkom first secretaries, oblispolkom chairman and leaders of ministries and departments in the republic's agroindustrial complex, has examined questions associated with the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on increasing the production and procurements of livestock products, as well as grain, potatoes, vegetables and fruit, and with improving the supply of food products to the population.

It was noted that working people on kolkhozes and sovkhozes displayed a high level of organization and responsibility in the struggle for the harvest in the 1st year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The republic fulfilled the target for the sale of grain to the state. The shipment of potatoes to the all-union reserve and to local consumers is nearing completion.

The republic's farms have seen a slight increase in the numbers of cattle, pigs and poultry. More fodder has been procured than last year. Its quality is better. This creates a real opportunity to step up milk and meat production in the approaching stabling period.

At the same time an all-round analysis was made of serious shortcomings in the work of several party committees and organizations, Soviet and economic organs and many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in developing livestock raising. Special attention was drawn to the need to speedily overcome the laggardness which has been permitted to occur in the production and procurement of milk and meat.

Priority tasks were defined for increasing livestock productivity in the approaching winter period and fulfilling plans for the production and procurement of livestock products.

The task was set of supplementing fodder resources by means of the repeat digging of potato fields, the use of sugar beet and fodder root crop tops, the procurement of grass from nonagricultural land, the production of pine meal and the increased collection of food waste.

It is very important to transfer livestock to stall maintenance in an organized way. There was discussion of increasing the personal responsibility of farm leaders and specialists for the timely preparation of livestock units and complexes for work in winter conditions, for the preservation and efficient utilization of fodder and for ensuring an increase in milk yields and weight gains in cattle and pigs.

It was noted that these questions must now be the most important in the rural workers' socialist competition and that the need to reach the planned targets in the production and procurement of milk and meat makes it incumbent on party organizations to improve their work with people, create the necessary conditions for high productivity work by stockmen and widely disseminate and introduce frontrunners' experience.

Questions of supplying the republic's population with potatoes, vegetables and fruit were examined. Note was taken of the reports of the relevant ministries and departments to the effect that plans for the procurement of these types of output will be fulfilled. As of 10 October considerably more of these products had been procured than last year.

However, the available potential is not being fully utilized. Belorussian SSR Ministries of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, Agriculture, Procurement, Trade and Food Industry and the Belorussian Potrebsoyuz are instructed to adopt additional measures to complete the laying in of potatoes and fruit and vegetables for winter storage and to ensure their uninterrupted supply to the trade network.

T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, spoke on the questions discussed.

BREZHNEV GREETS TASHKENTSKAYA OBLAST WORKERS

LD241124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev congratulated the agricultural workers of Tashkentskaya Oblast for their remarkable success in the overfulfilling the plans and pledges of selling raw cotton, grain, hemp, vegetables, potatoes, cucurbits, fruit, grapes and silk cocoons to the state. It is gratifying to note, say the greetings from Comrade Brezhnev, that other branches of agricultural production are developing successfully in the oblast side by side with cottongrowing. I am confident that agricultural workers will not rest on what they have achieved and, utilizing the great reserves of irrigated land husbandry, will succeed in rapidly increasing production of land husbandry and stock farming products.

Comrade Brezhnev wished the workers of Tashkentskaya Oblast new successes in implementing the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

RASHIDOV SPEAKS AT TASHKENTSKAYA OBLAST MEETING

LD250830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the working people of Tashkentskaya Oblast was held today. Its participants warmly received the greetings of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in connection with the remarkable victory of agricultural workers: They raised a large harvest of cotton, successfully harvested it, and overfulfilled socialist pledges for the sale of raw cotton to the state.

The text of the greetings was read by Musakhanov, first secretary of the Tashkentskaya Oblast committee of the Uzbek Communist Party. Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee spoke at the meeting.

ALIYEV AT CENTRAL COMMITTEE AGRICULTURAL MEETING

WA271300 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 13 October publishes on page 1 a 1,200-word report of a conference on agriculture held by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee to which obkom and raykom first secretaries, ispolkom chairmen, leading agricultural ministries and offices and mass media representatives were invited. Members of the Politburo were also present.

Ministers of the various agricultural sectors presented informational reports and then candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee G.A. Aliyev spoke.

Aliyev praised agricultural workers for the successes met in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, explaining that obligations were met in all areas including grain, vegetables, melons and tea. He lauded cotton and grape production in particular, calling for an even better harvest for next year, the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

Aliyev went on in detail about completing the cotton harvest by October 20, reminding his listeners of the weather problems which caused delays. Even so, cotton stocks are 90 tons greater than this period oast year. He felt that grape targets would be met. On other products, he felt that work must be intensified in order to reach the goal of 60,000 tons of tobacco. Grain is doing very well with 1.2 centners per hectare more yield than last year, however work could still be better.

Aliyev saw as the most important task strengthening work with animal husbandry. This was the only field for which Aliyev chastised some rayons for declining productivity over last year. The task for feed is to obtain no less than 28 feed units per head of cattle.

Finally, Aliyev stressed that work should be done over the coming winter in equipment repair, training of cadres and intensifying agricultural construction.

Aliyev concluded by connecting the successes of the Azerbaijan agricultural sector with the assistance of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON HARVEST -- A total of 19,966 tons of cotton were delivered to the republic's storage centers yesterday. To date, a total of 764,515 tons of cotton have been delivered to the state. The republic's cotton growers have fulfilled 63.4 percent of the seasonal plan. Ashkhabadskaya Oblast is leading in the cotton harvest competition. This oblast has collected 87,600 tons of cotton, fulfilling 66 percent of its plan. Charzhouskaya Oblast has fulfilled 64.6 percent of its annual plan by collecting a total of 193,996 tons of cotton. Maryyskaya Oblast has collected 263,183 tons of cotton, which is 54.3 percent of its yearly plan. Tashauzskaya Oblast has harvested 219,871 tons of cotton, which constitutes 60.5 percent of its plan. Meanwhile, the republic's stores received 4,710 tons of fine-fiber cotton yesterday. To date, a total of 174,182 tons of fine-fiber cotton have been delivered to the state. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 25 Oct 81 GF]

UZBEK COTTON HARVEST -- To date, 4,805,393 tons of cotton, including 2,984,946 tons collected by cotton harvesting machines, have been delivered to the republic's storage centers. Many rayons of the republic's cottongrowing oblast have already fulfilled their seasonal plans. The cotton harvest situation in the republic's oblasts, as reported by the statistical administration, is as follows: Tashkentskaya Oblast has fulfilled 108.7 percent of its plan; Ozhizakskaya Oblast 97 percent; Syrdarinskaya Oblast 92.75 percent; Kashkadarinskaya Oblast 89.1 percent; Namanganskaya Oblast 82.3 percent; Ferganskaya Oblast 79.94 percent; Surkhandarinskaya Oblast 79.37 percent; Khorezmskaya Oblast 78.27 percent; Karakalpakskaya ASSR 68 percent; and Samarkandskaya Oblast 64.89 percent. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 26 Oct 81 GF]